

For China, Coal Holds Promises And Perils

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

TAIYUAN, China — Within a 300-mile radius of this energy capital, hundreds of thousands of coal miners are shredding subterranean seams thicker than ocean liners and hauling a black treasure to the surface to power the economic rise of China.

From the great forest of chimneys that punctures the haze of China's industrial landscape, a nimbus of carbon- and sulphur-based gases is billowing into the atmosphere. It is mixing with the buildup of the century-long industrialization of Europe and North America and, many scientists say, is contributing to the overall warming of the earth's atmosphere.

And as the evidence hardens that global atmospheric warming is a result of human activity, especially the production of gases from the combustion of coal, oil and natural gas, questions are growing about whether China can change course.

The country's heavy reliance on coal, along with its inefficient and wasteful patterns of energy use, will make it the largest single producer of climate-warming carbon dioxide by the second or third decade of the next century.

As it surpasses the United States and other industrial countries as a cause of the problem, China seems certain to come under strong international pressure to curb its reliance on its vast, cheap coal reserves.

China itself may face serious consequences from global warming, as a rise in sea levels inundates coastal zones. Right now, many of its citizens are choking on the air pollution produced by the widespread burning of coal.

But coal development on a vast scale appears inevitable. China's dilemma is rejected, on a lesser scale, in India, Brazil and the rest of the developing world, where the diversion of scarce funds to meet global environmental goals is seen as a rich country's luxury.

For China's leadership, it is simply a question of capital — massive amounts of it. Already, Beijing's leaders face a daunting array of demands to build highways, railroads and modern industries to compete for export markets with the developed world and to provide the economic growth that China's expanding population will expect.

Some improvements will pay for themselves, but with its huge reserves of coal, China regards any energy alternative that costs more or requires more up-front capital as a threat to development.

"You try to tell the people of Beijing that they can't buy a car or an air conditioner because of the global climate-change issue," said Li Junfeng, a senior energy researcher for the State Planning Commission in Beijing. "It is just as hot in Beijing as it is in Washington, D.C."

"If we reduce our emission of gases, it means we must reduce our energy consumption," Mr. Li continued. "When people get rich, they want to buy an air conditioner or a car, that will increase energy consumption."

It already has. Between 1970 and 1990, energy consumption rose 203 percent in China, compared with an average rise of 28 percent in developed countries during the same period.

More than 5 million Chinese are now engaged in the largest coal extraction enterprise in human history, feeding China's enormous thirst for energy and pushing toward fulfillment of the goal of quadrupling the coun-

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President Bill Clinton and Prime Minister John Major meeting Wednesday in London at the start of Mr. Clinton's visit.

After Jockeying, a Date for Bosnia Peace Conference to Sign Accord Scheduled Dec. 14 in Paris

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — France announced Wednesday that the Bosnia peace conference to sign the accord reached in Dayton, Ohio, earlier this month would take place at the Elysée Palace on Dec. 14.

The announcement was delayed until Wednesday, diplomats said, because, among other reasons, the French were worried about the ability of the Clinton administration to win congressional backing for American participation in the NATO peacekeeping force.

U.S. officials in Brussels denied French suggestions that the Clinton administration had asked for a delay in setting a date for the

conference until Congress voted on the operation. But there were signs that frictions between Europe and the United States over various aspects of the accord could multiply once the 60,000 NATO peacekeepers, including 20,000 Americans, entered Bosnia to carry out the accords.

NATO will begin moving in soldiers Friday to prepare for the arrival of the rest of the force, officials in Brussels said.

NATO military commanders have finished voluminous operational plans for the mission, mapping troop and equipment movements over a six-month program. Ambassadors from the 16 allied countries will give political approval to the plans no later than Friday, according to the officials in Brussels.

They added that the NATO operation, the largest in the alliance's history, would not be fully effective unless the high civilian official foreseen in the Dayton accords is designated quickly.

That is expected to happen at a conference that begins in London Dec. 8. Carl Bildt, a former prime minister of Sweden who has been the European Union's negotiator on Bosnia since last summer, is expected to be named to the job of senior civilian representative in Bosnia then. The job will also derive its authority from the United Nations Security Council.

France insisted on an overall coordinator for civilian relief and political efforts, but at American insistence he will have no authority over NATO peacekeepers.

Dalai Lama and Beijing Clash Over Panchen Lama

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Battling the Dalai Lama for the soul of Tibet, Chinese authorities orchestrated an elaborate ceremony Wednesday to choose a 6-year-old boy as the approved reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, a position of critical importance to Tibetans.

The ceremony, a bizarre mixture of ancient Tibetan ritual and Communist Party protocol, was a telling indication of the delicate balance between the two forces that reign in the sparsely populated, but politically troubled region.

Conducted at dawn in the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa, the ceremony was rebroadcast on Chinese state television. Inside the temple, an elderly monk rubbed the lips of a sacred golden urn in a circular motion before reaching inside to select an ivory lot bearing the boy's name — Gyaincin Norbu — out of three possible choices.

That came only after a senior Chinese official, looking out of place in a suit and tie, read a stern address to the monks to remind them that religious decisions are only valid with approval of China's government.

The boy, appearing in pajama-like garments of yellow silk, then performed his first official act by placing a ceremonial

white scarf around the neck of the official, Luo Gan, who vigorously shook the boy's hand as if he were a fellow party dignitary.

The ceremony leaves Tibetans with rival 6-year-old Panchen Lamas — one blessed by the Dalai Lama, who despite China's best efforts is still revered in Tibet, and a second chosen by the party.

The succession crisis — with its competing efforts to say who inherited the spirit of the previous Panchen Lama, who died in 1989 — has drawn a battleground between the Dalai Lama and the Chinese government, which still uses tens of thousands of soldiers to rule Tibet.

The extraordinary six-year sequence of events leading to Wednesday's ceremony has been full of intrigue and recriminations. Fresh details emerged in a lengthy account by the official press agency.

The drama began in 1989, when a committee was formed by Beijing to find the reincarnation of the former Panchen Lama. Although widely suspected by Tibetan activists of being a puppet organization, it was headed by a respected Buddhist leader, Chattri Rinpoche.

From a field of 28 candidates, the committee selected a boy, Chattri Rinpoche informed the Chinese authorities last February that this was the long-awaited



Beijing's choice for Panchen Lama.

reincarnation of the Panchen Lama, and everything looked set for his approval.

But the authorities found out that the committee had passed the boy's name, Ged-

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Ulster Factions Cool To Clinton's Appeal Both IRA and Unionists Remain Stalemated Over Weapons Issue

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — Seeking to give additional momentum to the peace process in Northern Ireland, President Bill Clinton on Wednesday urged all parties involved in the province's sectarian conflict to accept the agreement reached late Tuesday by the British and Irish governments as the basis for forging a permanent settlement.

The nationalist forces seeking to unite Northern Ireland with Ireland, however, as well as the unionists seeking to keep the province part of Britain, expressed deep reservations about the plan.

Speaking at a news conference in London on the first stop of a European trip that will take him to Northern Ireland on Thursday, Mr. Clinton said the agreement "provided a mechanism for all of the parties honorably now to bring their concerns to the table and to be heard."

He said the British-Irish agreement was "the best opportunity I have seen to resolve all of these issues, and I think it should be embraced, and I hope it will be."

Despite the endorsement by Mr. Clinton, whose administration has taken an active role in trying to settle the differences that led to 25 years of violent conflict in Northern Ireland, the agreement's prospects remained uncertain.

The proposal called for an immediate start to "preparatory talks" involving the two governments and moderate and hard-line parties from Northern Ireland, including Sinn Féin, the political arm of the Irish Republican Army, which until 15 months ago was waging a terrorist campaign seeking to oust Britain from the province.

The agreement said the preparatory talks should lead to full-scale negotiations involving all the parties by the end of February. But it sidestepped the most immediate impediment to further progress: the issue of whether Sinn Féin would be allowed to take part in the full-scale negotiations if the Irish Republican Army continued to refuse to turn in some of its store of explosives and weapons. Britain insists the IRA must do so as a sign of its commitment to peaceful democratic politics.

The arms issue is instead to be studied by an independent commission headed by former Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, who is a special adviser to Mr. Clinton on Northern Ireland. The commission is to make recommendations on the issue by mid-January, although they will not be binding on the British or Irish governments.

"I think it will be difficult because it's obviously an issue on which there are strongly held feelings on all sides," Mr. Mitchell said. "But I think there is a historic opportunity here."

Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, said that the party would take several weeks to study the British-Irish proposal for negotiations and that Sinn Féin's "frame of mind would be a positive one."

But he said Sinn Féin's position that full-scale negotiations must take place without preconditions had not changed and that turning over arms was a precondition.

"If we cannot have all-party talks, we cannot have a peace settlement, and if we cannot have a peace settlement we cannot have peace," Mr. Adams said in Belfast, where he and leaders of all the other major parties will meet with Mr. Clinton at a reception Thursday night.

David Trimble, the leader of the Ulster Unionists, the largest of the parties representing Northern Ireland's pro-British Protestant majority, also gave the British-Irish plan a cool reception. He said that it had been agreed upon primarily so that the governments would have progress to show Mr. Clinton when he arrived.

Mr. Trimble said he would never agree to take part in talks until the Irish Republican Army had agreed to start giving up its arms.

Despite the lack of endorsement by parties from either side, British, Irish and American officials all said Wednesday that they were optimistic that the plan could slowly lead to further progress.

They said the plan had been carefully put together to reflect the concerns of all the key parties. It raised the possibility, for example, of an elected assembly in Northern Ireland, an idea being promoted by Mr. Trimble. And it was careful to make it clear that Mr. Mitchell's commission would be completely independent of the British government, a demand of Sinn Féin.

"I applaud the prime minister for taking this risk for peace," Mr. Clinton said in a speech to Parliament.

In a passage that won sustained applause, Mr. Clinton said: "It is always a hard choice, the choice for peace, for success is far from guaranteed, and even if you fail, there will be those who resent you for trying. But it is the right thing to do. And in the end, the right will win."

Tutu Leads Sensitive Probe Of Apartheid-Era Crimes

By Lynne Duke
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's long-awaited though much-dreaded process of reconciliation with the evils of the apartheid took formal shape Wednesday with the appointment of a panel of "truth commissioners," headed by Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu.

Formally known as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, the multiracial panel of 17 commissioners will spend the next 18 months investigating murders, bombings, torture and other crimes of the apartheid era as well as calling witnesses, searching for evidence, granting or withholding amnesty to rights offenders and apportioning restitution to their victims.

Eighteen months after the transition from white-minority rule under apartheid to electoral democracy under a black majority government, the commission's work will take the country into the mine field of the blame for abuses committed for or against apartheid during the 34 years preceding last year's first all-races election.

Bishop Tutu, the Anglican cleric who often stood on the front lines of the fight against apartheid and received the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts, has said

that the panel's work should focus more on restitution for apartheid-era victims than on retribution. Nonetheless, the commission's membership was announced just two days before former Defense Minister Magnus Malan and 10 other senior apartheid-era military and security officials are to be formally charged with murder in connection with the creation of a hit squad that massacred 13 people in 1987 in the province now known as KwaZulu-Natal.

That case has sent shock through the white political establishment here since it represents the first time that a high-ranking official of the apartheid-era has been called to account for his actions. Though the constitutionally mandated truth panel does not have power to prosecute, the Malan case has aroused fears that vengeance, rather than reconciliation, will characterize the tenor of the commission's work.

In announcing the commission members, President Nelson Mandela's cabinet stressed that the panel would be guided by "the need for understanding but not for vengeance, the need for reparation but not for retaliation."

The commissioners represent a broad cross section of society, including clerics, psychologists and human-rights lawyers. Among them are seven blacks, six whites, two of mixed race and two Indians.

AGENDA

U.S. Would Rearm Bosnian Army

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government intends to begin rearming the Bosnian Army as early as next summer if international arms control efforts fail to bring about a balance of power between the factions in Bosnia, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Wednesday.

Mr. Perry told NATO defense ministers that Washington believed the best hope for stability in Bosnia was policy under which Bosnian Serbs voluntarily reduced their arsenal to a level comparable to that of the Muslim-dominated government.

If that approach fails, "the United States will take action along with other nations to ensure that imbalance is corrected," Mr. Perry told reporters later.

NATO diplomats said Washington had made clear its willingness to unilaterally train and equip the Sarajevo government if necessary, a prospect that causes deep unease within the alliance.

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Just Picture It: Psychic Warriors at Work

Pentagon Stands by 'Remote Viewers,' CIA Has Doubts

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon for years has been asking a group of psychics for help in military intelligence, according to U.S. officials.

When asked about such matters as the location of American hostages held by foreign kidnappers, the psychics responded by concentrating intensely and then "visualized" the answer through an alleged parapsychological phenomenon known as "remote viewing," officials said.

The effort was of uncertain value, according to a study conducted recently for the CIA, which was told by the Pentagon last summer and decided to take a close look at what was getting into.

CIA officials said they had concluded that

no more public funds should be spent on it. But Pentagon officials involved in the program have defended it as an occasionally useful source of valuable military tips. A Defense Intelligence Agency summary of its accomplishments obtained by The Washington Post asserts that the government-funded psychics helped unmask a major Soviet submarine program in 1979 and discern the function of key buildings in foreign countries, among other tasks.

Three psychics were employed for roughly the last five years by the intelligence agency at Fort Meade, Maryland, until June, when the CIA took over the secret paranormal research program, according to Ray Hyman, an experimental psychologist at the University of Oregon. Mr. Hyman is a co-author of the CIA-sponsored assessment.

Overall, as many as six of the "remote

viewers" were on the government payroll at one time during the two decades in which the "Stargate" program has been under way, he said. From the mid-1980s to the early 1990s, the military spent at least \$11 million on both the operational program and a separate scientific research effort, Mr. Hyman said. He added that he was uncertain how much had been spent before and after that period.

Evidence supporting "the operational value of remote viewing is not available, even after a decade of attempts," said the CIA study, which was conducted by the American Institutes for Research, a private contractor. It concluded that "continued support for the operational component of the current program is not justified."

A CIA spokesman said the agency's leadership planned to tell Congress soon

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 27.46	Down 0.21%
5105.56	128.14
The Dollar	Word close
New York	1.437
DM	1.433
Pound	1.535
Yen	101.55
FF	4.9452

Newsstand Prices	Word close
Andorra.....10.00 FF	Luxembourg.....85 L Fr
Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cambodia.....1.600 CFA	Qatar.....12.50 FF
Egypt.....1.000 CFA	Réunion.....1.100 CFA
France.....10.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia.....10.00 R
Gabon.....1.100 CFA	Senegal.....1.100 CFA
Greece.....350 Dr	Spain.....225 PTAS
Italy.....2.800 Lire	Tunisia.....1.250 Dn
Norway Coast.....250 CFA	Turkey.....1.000 Dn
Jordan.....1.250 JD	U.A.E.....10.00 Dh
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.80	U.S. Mil. (Eur.).....\$1.20

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When Law Enforcement Fails / Crime in South Africa

Vigilantes Move In Where Police Won't Tread

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — The young man crawled carefully out from under the conference table where he had been imprisoned for hours. His head was misshapen from blows, his eyes swollen nearly shut, his shins and forearms rippled with welts.

His captors offered him for an interview and, mechanically, Big Fish (as he is known in Soweto) confessed to raping, robbing, and beating people.

"You guys have shown me the right way now," he said. "I'll go search for a job."

It had been nine hours since Youth Action Against Crime, a group of young volunteers working out of a two-room office over a strip mall, had forced Big Fish into a car and brought him to their offices for a "workshop." Now they were ready to let him go and continue on their crime-fighting ways, climbing into three borrowed cars to hunt down other youths they believed recently robbed a nearby hair salon, terrorizing the owner and her clients.

In the 18 months since South Africa held its first free elections, crime has continued to soar, increasing in some areas and categories by as much as 75 percent in one year. But efforts to persuade the public to rely on the police — once a notoriously brutal enforcer of apartheid policies — have been far from successful. Despite efforts at reform, the police remain a largely ineffectual institution, looked on by many as a corrupt, underpaid, and undertrained force that probably will not show up if called.

[South Africans observed a church-sponsored nationwide minute of silence Wednesday to protest rampant crime. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg, South Africa, that the police have been far from successful in their efforts to curb crime. In Durban, a group called the Cleaners tracks down known criminals and maims them.

Some of the groups are loosely connected and come together only in crises. But others are highly organized. In downtown Johannesburg, a group calling itself the Angry 13 has vowed to clean the streets of criminals, including street children. In Durban, a group called the Cleaners tracks down known criminals and maims them.

"People have no confidence in the justice system," said Sylvester Ralagodi, who is studying the issue for the Center for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation at the University of Witwatersrand. "They don't even go to the police. They are more and more trying to deal with it on their own. And the danger is that they revert to summary judgment and punish immediately."

Some vigilantes patrol neighborhoods as volunteers. Some are for hire — \$20 might get a store watched for a week.

With Youth Action, for instance, which operates in the White City section of Soweto, some of the work is done simply because it is for the perceived good of the neighborhood. No citizen in particular had requested or paid for the torturing of Big Fish. The group just believed that he was a bad guy who needed straightening out.

South African officials say they are trying to remake the police force to function in a democratic society. After decades of operating largely as ruthless political watchdogs and as a riot-control force that protected only whites, the police are now being asked to solve crimes and work for black communities.

It is not an easy conversion, especially since there is little money for training. Law Enforcement officials say there are more than 5,000 officers working as detectives who have no training in such work. Human rights monitors continue to publish articles that describe widespread torture of suspects by police officers.

"Policing structures of apartheid are based on an informant network," said Mark Shaw, a police expert with the Institute for Defense Policy, a research organization. "It is very difficult to transform that culture. There is no history of evidence-gathering."

THE WOMAN who was robbed in her hair salon, Johannah Mokhubu, first called the police. But it took them nearly an hour to get to her shop tucked in a garage in the Motolo North section of Soweto.

"They didn't take any action," Mrs. Mokhubu said. "They said they'd call us later." The next day, she and her husband went to Youth Action, offering food and providing a car for the search. Someone in the neighborhood had recognized one of the robbers as a local teenager.

The gun-carrying robbers had demanded money and stripped the saloon of its small stereo system and the customers of their wedding rings, earrings, and watches. Then they made the women lie on the floor and threatened to rape them. Mrs. Mokhubu begged them not to, and eventually they left. On a recent day, awaiting results from Youth Action, she said she wanted the robbers disarmed but not necessarily turned in.



Demonstrators in Johannesburg observing a minute of silence Wednesday as part of an anti-crime protest.

"If they could be punished, I would give them to the police," Mrs. Mokhubu said. "But sometimes they arrest them today and tomorrow they are back in the street."

The government is hoping a new system of community policing, in which local leaders meet with senior police officials to evaluate police action, will rebuild relationships and cut down on the vigilantism. But while a few forums are functioning, enthusiasm has hardly been overwhelming.

"We are beginning to see some community response," said Janine Rauch, an adviser to the Ministry of Safety and Security, which oversees the police. "If there is a frustration, it is that the police organization is lagging behind."

The task of remaking the police is daunting. The government has merged 11 different forces, most of them from the former black homelands, into a 130,000-man department. Beginning salaries are about \$300 a month, a bit more than a gardener earns. Senior positions have been shuffled, and prosecutors are investigating apartheid-era crime, lowering morale. Private efforts to combat crime are not restricted to black neighborhoods. In the rich white areas, where people live behind barbed wire fences, security firms have uniforms and cars and sign contracts with homeowners.

Experts say the vigilantes in black townships have roots in politics. The end of the war against apartheid left a lot of young men, half-trained by the resistance movement, without

much to do. The founders of Youth Action, Bernard Mdlalose, 23, and Gerry Marobane, 23, were African National Congress activists.

"We wanted to show people that the youth around here could do some good," Mr. Marobane said. "There is a lot of bad stuff out there. The police, they don't know their way around."

Mr. Mdlalose, surveying Big Fish's condition, showed no particular pity. "We don't care about him," he said with a shrug. "He is very cruel, this guy. Even if we said come back tomorrow, we will try to find a job or whatever, he would not come back."

Mr. Mdlalose expected Big Fish would simply leave the neighborhood. It took a few days, but Youth Action found two of the teenagers it sought in the hair salon robbery. Mr. Marobane said they were kept in the offices for three days for a "little entertainment." By then, the boys had told them where to find Mrs. Mokhubu's belongings. In a week, she was back in business. The police never did call back, she said.

COMING UP

At Hang is 23 and appears as robust and muscular as any farmhand in the Chinese village of Dadinglu. But he is one of the victims of the heroin plague that swept into China in the 1980s: He has AIDS.

Fraud Is Charged As Egyptians Vote New Parliament Selected

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Amid confusion and occasional scenes of chaos, Egyptians voted Wednesday in parliamentary elections that were marked by the arrest of hundreds of Islamic activists and mounting allegations of fraud.

Voters lined up outside polling places, campaign trucks threaded their way through crowds and cheering teenagers banged tambourines and waved political placards as Egyptians focused with uncommon interest on their country's first contest for the National Assembly since 1990.

But the credibility of an election hailed by the governing National Democratic Party as a democratic showcase has been seriously undermined by a security crackdown on the Islamic political opposition that constitutes the only real threat to the government's lock on power.

Policemen have rounded up hundreds of Islamic political activists in recent days, including many who had been designated by parliamentary candidates to serve as observers inside polling stations.

The security sweeps, which have driven many activists into hiding, mark the culmination of a government campaign against the so-called Islamic trend, which has included many arrests of candidates and interference with their political campaigns, including bans on public gatherings.

Opposition activists, meanwhile, complained bitterly that what the government could not

accomplish through intimidation and arrest, it would do through election fraud. They cited evidence of ballot-box stuffing and the registration of dead people as voters. Such charges fueled an atmosphere of anger and mistrust at polling stations, some of which were virtually surrounded by troops and armed plainclothes policemen.

Because of the widespread perception that the government will not permit any challenge to its power, turnout in Egyptian elections is traditionally low. While it was too soon to say whether the elections Wednesday would be different, public interest has been unusually high because of the participation of opposition parties. Most of them boycotted the 1990 elections.

"They keep hoping against hope" that the elections will be fair, said Saad Ibrahim, a prominent sociologist and member of an independent election commission that was set up to monitor the voting.

Even in the fairest of contests, independent analysts estimate, the governing party could be expected to win 55 percent to 60 percent of the vote, given the natural advantages of incumbency and the reluctance of many Egyptians to tamper with the status quo. But most predict the government will win on the order of 80 percent.

That is enough to provide a comfortable margin of safety for President Hosni Mubarak, who needs a two-thirds majority in Parliament to guarantee his re-election without opposition in 1997.

Mr. Mubarak has been president since 1981.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Strikes to Go On Another Day

PARIS (AFP) — The Paris mass transit system will be paralyzed again Thursday as drivers continue a protest against the French government's plan to restructure the railroads and reform the welfare system, the urban transit company RATP said Wednesday.

It said there would be no trains on Paris regional RER commuter lines while central city underground Metro traffic would be "severely disrupted or nil." It said bus services would be "virtually nonexistent."

On Wednesday, all Metro and RER lines were closed, and 10 to 20 percent of buses were running, the RATP said. Rail workers, meanwhile, voted to continue their six-day strike Thursday. French strikers continued to block cross-Channel ferries trying to dock in Calais on Wednesday despite a court ruling ordering them to withdraw, officials said.

Compromise on Ferry-Safety Rules

LONDON (Reuters) — Maritime nations reached a compromise deal on new safety rules for ferries Wednesday that fell short of tough, but costly, design standards sought by naval architects.

A conference of the International Maritime Organization met to consider safety rules for "roll-on/roll-off" ferries like the Estonia, which sank in a Baltic storm last year with the loss of more than 900 lives. The accord requires ferries to improve their stability under rules set in the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea. The rules already apply to ships built since 1990.

Strikers Ground Sabena for 24 Hours

BRUSSELS (AP) — Labor unrest in Belgium worsened Wednesday when unions grounded Sabena airline with a 24-hour strike and announced a new rail strike for next week to protest plans to cut jobs and freeze wages.

With little advance warning, Sabena unions stopped work at 4 A.M. on Wednesday, forcing management to scrap all flights and operations for the day.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia launched Saigang Airline, set up to serve Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines. Malaysia's Sabah and Sarawak state governments each hold a 40 percent stake, while the remaining 20 percent is held by Ekran Air, a subsidiary of Ekran Ltd. (AP)

Correction

An article in Wednesday's editions incorrectly reported a growth forecast for the U.S. economy by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which said it expected U.S. growth to slow in 1996 to 2.5 percent from an expected 3 percent this year.

In Rio, a March Against Rampant Violence

By Diana Jean Schemo
New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — In reaction to a mounting wave of violence, hundreds of thousands of people filled the downtown streets, expressing fear and anger over crime that has made a captive of their city.

The march began Tuesday at the Candelaria church — which gained infamy after police massacred seven street children who had been sleeping in the church's entryway two years ago — with a mission that combined elements of a political rally, religious revival and Carnival.

Cloaked all in white, with faces smeared with white paint or the word "peace" scrawled in lipstick on their cheeks, people from the slums marched alongside businessmen and housewives. Samba academies sent

their bands, which played driving beats to which some demonstrators danced.

The demonstration was devoid of the usual calls for a crackdown on criminals.

Nor did it end in a series of speeches

"It is like we are in jail. I believe if there are more and more poor, I will become poor, too."

in support of the organizers' two main goals. The first is the introduction of basic services, including water, sewage treatment and health programs to improve conditions in the slums, where 17 percent of the city's population lives. The second is a cleanup of police departments, which are so notoriously corrupt that most residents say they avoid calling the police, even

when they are the victims of crimes. An internal report on the Rio police department reportedly estimated that 80 percent of the police, or 9,600 members of the 12,000-member force, were dishonest, and collected more than \$1 million a month in extortion

from drug dealers, kidnappers, or through bribery.

"We didn't want to fall into the trap of political confrontation, because the government's so used to that," said Rubem Cesar Fernandes, director of Viva Rio, a civic group that was largely responsible for organizing the demonstration.

The risk of crime is so much a part of life here that it forces simplicity, if not poverty, on the rich. Many prefer to live in apartments and it is rare to see a house in Rio that is not surrounded by a tall fence or wall, the top protected by sharpened iron bars. In the evening, drivers may slow down, but not stop, at red lights, for fear of "carjackings" or robberies.

Few people dare to venture out wearing expensive jewelry or clothes, and residents tend not to go for strolls or to the public beaches, where they could become easy victims for kidnappers.

"It is like we are in jail," said Leah Klabin, the wife of a former mayor of Rio, Israel Klabin, who puts aside her fears to volunteer to feed and educate children from some of the 570 slums in and around the city. "I believe if there are more and more poor, I will become poor, too."

Probably the most frequent victims of crimes, however, are the residents of the slums themselves. Ivone Belo Ferreira, who lives in Rocinha, which with 250,000 residents is one of Latin America's largest slums, pushed her 7-year-old son Leonardo in his wheelchair.

The boy was shot in the spine while he played soccer three years ago, caught in a shoot-out between drug dealers and the police, and has remained a paraplegic.

"The only solution for us is to march," she said, adding that she was not sure any progress would come of the demonstration. "I have more hope than confidence that anything will change."

Federal Curb On Speed Ends

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has signed legislation repealing federal speed limits.

The change becomes effective Dec. 8, when individual states will be able to set any speed limit, free of existing federal rules that require a maximum limit of 55 miles an hour on all highways except for some rural freeways where 65 mph is permitted.

Most states will not automatically return to pre-1974 speed limits, but eight states, including California and Texas, already have passed laws that will allow drivers to drive at 70 or 75 mph. Montana, with thousands of miles of wide-open flat roads, will have no speed limit at all.

Mr. Clinton signed the legislation, which had overwhelming support in Congress, despite a last-minute campaign by safety, environmental and insurance groups.

The White House spokesman, Michael McCurry, said Mr. Clinton was concerned that higher speed limits would lead to more fatalities, but "there's not a certainty that any veto that he would exercise would be sustained by the Congress."

Speed limits were only one part of the legislation that designates a new 160,955-mile national highway system, essentially a map of the country's most important roads. To help create the system, Congress in 1991 voted to cut all federal funding for the roads at the start of the 1996 fiscal year on Oct. 1 if the bill had not been signed.

2d New York Subway Clerk Is Attacked

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A robber sprayed what was believed to be a flammable liquid into a subway token booth in the Brooklyn borough of New York early Wednesday and fled before getting any money. It was the city's second such attack this week.

No one was injured and nothing was set on fire, the police said, in contrast to a similar attack on Sun-

day, also in Brooklyn, in which a clerk in a token booth suffered burns over 80 percent of his body. The clerk sold the tokens commuters need to enter the subway system.

In latest attack, the man demanded money before spraying the liquid. The clerk refused while pushing a silent alarm to alert the police, said police spokeswoman Sara Carpenter. The authorities have suggested

that the two men in Sunday's attack may have been inspired by a scene in a new film, "Money Train," about a robbery in the subway system.

The token clerk, Harry Kaufman, 50, remained in critical condition. Police officials said the man trying to rob him squeezed a flammable liquid through the token-booth slot and ignited it, blowing up the booth. No arrests have been made.

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Bahamas	1-800-389-2111	France	004-890-100-3	Kazakhstan	0039-131	Portugal	050173-877
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THE AMERICAS

Registry of Lobbyists Clears House

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Ending decades of gridlock, the House on Wednesday sent President Bill Clinton a bill that would force thousands of Washington lobbyists to register and to disclose their clients and how much they are paid.

The bill was approved, 421 to 0, after several House members decided not to offer amendments that could have thrown it into parliamentary limbo. Mr. Clinton has said he will sign it into law.

The lobbying disclosure bill would overhaul a patchwork of laws dating to 1946 that are so loose they are widely ignored. Since then, efforts to tighten disclosure rules for lobbyists have failed at least 10 times.

"The House has an historic opportunity to end more than 40 years of gridlock, inaction, stalemate, failure," said Representative Charles Canady, Republican of Florida, a primary sponsor of the bill. "The American people want lobbying reform."

To break free from that history, lawmakers had first in defeat a series of pro-

posed amendments, one of them supported by the chamber's Republican leadership.

On Tuesday night, the House defeated amendments that would have banned executive branch use of grassroots lobbying techniques to influence Congress and prohibited certain U.S. trade officials from later lobbying for foreign interests.

Mr. Canady and other supporters pleaded with colleagues to defeat attempts to change the Senate-passed bill, arguing that amendments would only divert it through more legislative hoops and provide its enemies more chances to quietly squelch it.

"It's a ruse to kill the bill," Representative Peter DeFazio, Democrat of Oregon, said of the amendment attempts.

Supporters remembered last year, when a similar bill passed both chambers overwhelmingly but got caught in parliamentary maneuvering and died in an end-of-session attack orchestrated by Speaker Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, and Republican allies in the Senate.

The executive-branch lobbying ban, pro-

posed by Representative Bill Clinger, Republican of Pennsylvania, sought to impose new civil penalties for administration officials who try to influence Congress through grassroots techniques—organizing citizens to contact their lawmakers through ads, pamphlets, mailings, speeches and the like. Despite support from the Republican leadership, it failed on a 238-to-190 vote.

The overall law governing registration of lobbyists was passed in 1946 but later was rendered meaningless by a Supreme Court decision. It has resisted at least 10 attempts to revamp it in the years since.

At the time of the court ruling, Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote that disclosure remained important. "Otherwise the voice of the people may all too easily be drowned out by the voice of special interest groups," he wrote.

Overall, some 6,500 lobbyists and firms are registered. Independent estimates are that there are 10 times that many people in Washington whose primary job is to try to influence government policy.

Away From Politics

• The police have accused a Detroit woman of selling her son into slavery to pay a debt for crack cocaine. The woman, 34-year-old Mary Carter, was accused of selling her son Tazari, who is 15.

• A lawsuit against The Washington Post by the Church of Scientology has been dismissed by a federal judge, who ordered the church to pay all attorney fees. Judge Leonie M. Brinkema said the church had no grounds to prohibit The Post from printing brief excerpts from religious texts that the church has tried to conceal from the public. The excerpts were published in an article about litigation between the church and former members who have put the texts on the Internet.

• Virginia took a major step toward joining Maryland in protecting the endangered Chesapeake Bay blue crab with a proposal for tough new limits on commercial catches. A state marine commission decided to vote in

January on freezing new crabbing licenses, shortening the crabbing season and limiting the number of traps. The goal is to reduce the harvest by 1 million crabs a week.

• The use of amphetamines has skyrocketed in California in the last 10 years, according to a new report. During the decade ending in 1993, amphetamine-related hospital admissions, a commonly accepted indicator of drug use, increased 366 percent in the state, according to a report by the Public Statistics Institute. The sharpest rise has occurred since 1992, the report noted.

• A former tobacco company executive met Wednesday with Justice Department attorneys who are believed to be investigating the industry. Jeffrey Wigand, who talked in the CBS television show "60 Minutes" for a segment about smoking that was never broadcast, also planned to give a deposition to lawyers in Mississippi about whether his former employer, Brown & Williamson Tobacco Company, lied and altered research to hide the perils of smoking.

Rivals Make Headway, Then Feud, On Budget

By Jerry Gray
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House and congressional negotiators agreed Wednesday on the framework for their talks on a seven-year, balanced budget deal. But even as the two sides celebrated that bit of progress, the House was giving a stark reminder of how tortuous budget negotiations can be, voting to reject one of the major 1996 spending bills.

Dissatisfied with some of the Senate-drafted environmental provisions in the \$61.3 appropriations bill for veterans, housing, environmental and other programs, 25 Republicans joined the minority Democrats and the lone independent in the House on a 216-to-208 vote that sent the legislation back to a conference committee.

The House vote is the latest example of the Republican leadership's problems in marshaling support for legislation that among other things, makes deep cuts in environmental spending.

On the bigger issue of the seven-year budget deal, negotiators for the White House and for the Republican majority in Congress met for the second day on Capitol Hill and after a brief but tempestuous meeting agreed on the agenda for their talks.

"It's tough sledding in there," said Representative John R. Kasich of Ohio, the chairman of the House Budget Committee and one of the Republican point men in the talks.

"We've solved some problems today. They're not real big substantive problems, but reaching small agreements can lead to reaching bigger agreements."

President Bill Clinton and the Republican leaders—Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, and Bob Dole, the Senate majority leader—agreed to the talks earlier this month after their differences over the Republicans' seven-year plan to balance the budget led to a six-day partial shutdown of the federal government.

The talks did not have the most auspicious of starts, with the two sides embroiled from the outset in an argument over just how many negotiators should be at the table.

The Democrats showed up with seven—led by the White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, with two other senior administration officials, two House Democrats and two Senate Democrats.

Mr. Kasich and Senator Pete V. Domenici, the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, led a five-member Republican team.

"We've solved who is going to sit at the table," Mr. Kasich said after the conclusion of Wednesday's two-hour meeting. "We think that tomorrow we'll probably reach some more agreement on some other issues, some issues of real substance."

Each side said, with what seemed like forced humor, that they had spent the last two days "bonding."

DEATH NOTICE

Family & friends of

Malcolm LONG

are sad to announce his death in Paris on November 19, 1995.

A veteran, born in Pontiac, Michigan in 1918 he volunteered at the start of the 2nd World War & served throughout.

He was awarded the medal of the "Liberation of France" in 1944. The funeral was on November 27th at Père-Lachaise Cemetery. Condolences: Mme Gisèle Suisse, 42 rue de Tolbiac, 75013 Paris, France.



With his wife, Sandi, cheering, Jesse Jackson Jr. gave his father a kiss at a Chicago election victory celebration.

White House Accused

WASHINGTON — Republicans on the Senate Whitewater committee accused the White House of improperly obtaining information about a politically sensitive investigation of a judge in Little Rock, Arkansas, who has said he was pressured by Bill Clinton into making a large, federally backed loan in 1986, when Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas.

Entering new territory, the committee began exploring how the White House reacted in the summer and fall of 1993 to the accusations concerning the judge, David Hale, who had been running a Small Business Administration investment company in Arkansas.

Facing fraud charges that summer, Judge Hale sought a plea agreement in exchange for information he said he could provide that in 1986 Mr. Clinton, as governor, had forced him to make an improper \$300,000 loan to Susan McDougal, a business partner of Mr. Clinton in a real estate venture known as Whitewater.

Mrs. McDougal and her husband at the time, James B. McDougal, were the Clintons' partners in Whitewater. Mr. McDougal also owned and operated Madison Guaranty, a savings and loan association that collapsed in 1989 and is at the center of the Whitewater investigation.

Money from the \$300,000 loan by Judge Hale wound up in various entities controlled by Mrs. McDougal, some of which had repaid a Whitewater bank loan for which the Clintons were personally liable.

President Clinton has said he has no recollection of discussing a loan with Judge Hale. The judge, who has pleaded guilty to fraud charges, is awaiting sentencing and has been cooperating with the Whitewater independent counsel.

The Republicans spent the day questioning White House and Small Business Administration officials about two instances when the senators said information was improperly conveyed to the Clinton aides about the Hale investigation.

In one case, the Small Business Administration provided papers from its investigation to an associate White House counsel, Neil Eggleston, for a few days in November 1993.

In the special election on Dec. 12, Mr.

Mr. Eggleston testified that he shared the papers with no one else at the White House and that he returned them after Justice Department officials raised strong objections about the White House gaining control of them.

In another instance, Republicans said that handwritten notes taken by Bruce Lindsey, one of President Clinton's closest aides, suggested that the White House was getting inside information from the U.S. attorney's office in Little Rock, which was also examining Judge Hale and his investment company, Capital Management Services.

On Sept. 20, 1993, shortly after a two-hour interview with The New York Times about Judge Hale's accusations, Mr. Lindsey called James Blair, another close friend of the president who has done legal work for the Clintons.

Mr. Lindsey took notes of the discussion with Mr. Blair. Referring to Mrs. McDougal's lawyer, Sam Heuer, and an assistant U.S. attorney, Brent Bumpers, Mr. Lindsey wrote: "Heuer asked Brent Bumpers—asked whether indictment—against Hale, not McD."

Under questioning by the committee's chairman, Senator Alfonse D'Amato, Republican of New York, Mr. Lindsey said he had no idea of what he meant by the sentence. He also said he had no idea what he meant by another line in his notes that referred to another assistant U.S. attorney in Little Rock, which said: "Fletcher Jackson in charge of case immunity leaked."

When Mr. Lindsey said he did not know what the sentence referred to, Mr. D'Amato called that answer "preposterous." The senator added that any reasonable person could only conclude that Mr. Lindsey, through Mr. Blair, was getting confidential information about the Hale investigation from federal prosecutors in Little Rock.

(NYT)

Jesse Jackson Jr. Wins

CHICAGO — Jesse Jackson Jr., the son of the Reverend Jesse Jackson, won the Democratic primary for a seat in the House of Representatives, becoming the odds-on favorite for the seat that Mel Reynolds vacated following his conviction for sexual misconduct.

In the special election on Dec. 12, Mr.

Jackson, 30, will face a Republican who is given no chance in the overwhelmingly Democratic district of Chicago.

With 97 percent of precincts reporting, unofficial returns showed Mr. Jackson with 28,793 votes, or 48 percent. (AP)

House Doyenne to Go

DENVER — Representative Pat Schroeder, the dean of women legislators in Congress, said Wednesday that she would not seek a 13th term.

Mrs. Schroeder, Democrat of Colorado, who has served 23 years in the U.S. House of Representatives, was scheduled to make an official announcement later Wednesday in Washington.

Mrs. Schroeder said she was leaving Congress because "I feel it's time to move on to tackle new challenges."

"Violating the first law of wing-walking, which says never let go of what you have until you have a firm grip on something else, I will retire from the Congress at the end of this term," she said in a news release.

Mrs. Schroeder, 55, is a senior member of the House Judiciary and National Security committees. She was the first woman to be appointed to the Armed Services committee and chairs that committee's subcommittee on military installations and facilities.

An outspoken feminist, she is known for her quick wit and sharp tongue.

She criticized the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, earlier this year for suggesting that women should not serve in combat because they could get "infections" from being in a ditch for 30 days.

She also is credited with hanging the "Teflon president" label on Ronald Reagan when he was president.

Fifteen other Democrats have said that they are leaving at the end of their term, and two others have resigned. Five Republican representatives have decided not to seek re-election next year. (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Sarah Brady, wife of the former White House press secretary, James S. Brady, after her husband's hospitalization for a heart attack: "His heart is fine. There is no heart damage."

Aristide Prepares His Departure

Followers See the U.S. Driving Him Out

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — The government moved Wednesday to put out the word that President Jean-Bertrand Aristide would hold elections for a successor and leave office as constitutionally mandated, leaving many of his poorest followers frustrated, angry and bitter.

In keeping with the growing perception here that Mr. Aristide is being hounded from office by the same U.S. government that sent 20,000 troops to occupy the nation 14 months ago and return the president to office, many people are now saying it is time for U.S. troops to leave.

In a measure of how popular Mr. Aristide remains, those interviewed blamed the United States, not the president, for failing to improve the nation's prostrate economy or improve their daily lives.

"When President Aristide steps down, it will be a day of national mourning for all of us," said Gelain Corentin, as a crowd murmured agreement next to an open sewer in the sprawling slum of Cité Soleil. "He is not asking to stay for three years, the people are asking him to stay."

In radio statements Wednesday, the head of the Provisional Electoral Council reiterated that elections would be held as scheduled Dec. 17, and said organizing was proceeding as planned.

Senior Aristide advisers said the president, to avoid alienating supporters, was having other political allies speak out to explain why he would not stay on past his 5-year term.

Mr. Aristide caused a great deal of consternation among his international backers when, in a speech to his hardcore followers a week ago, he left the door open to continuing in office for three years to make up for the three years he spent in exile.

Mr. Aristide, Haiti's first democratically elected president, took office in February 1991, and was overthrown in a military coup seven months later. He spent three years in exile before returning 13 months ago, after U.S. forces had paved the way for his return.

Senior Aristide advisers said it was precisely because the president did not want to embitter his staunchest supporters that he had not categorically ruled out staying in office.

"What the president wanted to do was avoid widespread, huge demonstrations demanding he stay, so he left it ambiguous," said a senior Aristide aide. "He understood the reaction would be strong. But there will be elections, President Aristide will leave on Feb. 7, and René Préval is his candidate."

Mr. Préval, 51, was Mr. Aristide's prime minister during his first time in office and is Mr. Aristide's handpicked successor. Given Mr. Aristide's continued, immense popularity, Mr. Préval is expected to win easily in the field of 14 candidates.

"Aristide wants to come back in five years, so he cannot just tell people no," said the Aristide aide. "He views what he is doing as exchanging three years now for 10 years—five with Préval and five when he comes back."

The 'Low-Fat' Yogurt That Wasn't

By Sharon Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You thought that tasty frozen yogurt you had for dessert was not only delicious, but low in fat, too.

But the Federal Trade Commission said Tuesday that it settled its fourth case in two years against a frozen dessert maker that made false claims about the fat content.

In 1993 television commercials, the commission said, Dannon Co. indicated that its Pure Indulgences line of frozen yogurt, in flavors such as Chunky Chocolate Nut and Heath Bar Crunch, were low in fat and could be eaten without guilt.

But the commission called those claims misleading. It found that Dannon's Chunky Chocolate Nut yogurt had 190 calories per half-cup serving and nine grams of fat. The Food and Drug Administration's definition of

low fat is any product that has three grams of fat or less per serving.

Dannon admitted no wrongdoing but agreed not to make false claims in the future and to pay \$150,000, the first monetary settlement over low-fat claims.

Dannon joined three other brands that were accused of false advertising by the trade commission and settled without admitting wrongdoing: Haagen-Dazs Co.'s frozen yogurt, Islay Klondike's Klondike ice cream bars and Eskimo Pie Corp.'s "Sugar Freedom" desserts.

In the United States, the best way for shoppers to be sure of getting products that are truly low in fat is to read the nutrition label required on nearly all food and not rely on the ads, said Jeff Needleman, spokesman for the Grocery Manufacturers of America.

A Dannon spokesman said the company disputed the trade commission's claims but decided to settle and put the issue behind it.

Supreme Court Refines Definition Of Custody in Miranda Warnings

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Wednesday made it easier for people who say their rights were violated during police interrogations to win federal court challenges of their state court convictions.

Ruling, 7-to-2, in a case from Alaska, the court gave federal judges broader power to second-guess state courts on the question of whether a criminal suspect was "in custody" when questioned by police.

The decision sent back to lower federal courts for more study the case of a man who

confessed to killing his ex-wife nine years ago.

The high court's landmark 1966 ruling in *Miranda vs. Arizona* requires officers to inform suspects in their custody of their right to remain silent or have a lawyer present before responding to questions.

At issue in the case decided Wednesday was how much deference a federal court must give to a state court determination that a suspect who made incriminating remarks was not in custody and therefore had not been entitled to a *Miranda* warning. If the custody issue is merely

a factual one, a high degree of deference is required. But if it is a matter of law or a mixed fact-and-law issue, federal judges asked to review a claim of *Miranda* violations have greater discretion.

Writing for the court, Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg said: "Two discrete inquiries are essential to the determination: first, what were the circumstances surrounding the interrogation; and second, given those circumstances, would a reasonable person have felt he or she was not at liberty to terminate the interrogation and leave."

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ASIA

Seoul Prosecutors Arrest Tycoon in Bribes Scandal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Chung Tae Soo, the head of a large South Korean conglomerate, was arrested and jailed here late Wednesday, charged with graft and obstructing justice.

Mr. Chung, head of the Hanbo Group, is the first businessman to be imprisoned in the nation's widespread slush-fund scandal. He appeared dazed when he was escorted out of the chief prosecutor's office.

Accompanied by two prosecutors, Mr. Chung was driven to join former President Roh Tae Woe, the man he is accused of bribing, at Seoul Detention Center on the outskirts of the city.

Prosecutors were quoted by the Yonhap news agency as saying that they had decided to arrest Mr. Chung, who had been indicted Monday, because the statute of limitations on his alleged bribery was due to run out.

The obstruction of justice charges related to Mr. Chung allegedly having misrepresented the dates on which he gave Mr. Roh about 60 billion won (\$78 million) in bribes, Yonhap said.

Hanbo has a core business of steel and construction, and with 26 subsidiaries is South Korea's 15th largest conglomerate in terms of assets, which are reported to be about \$4.7 billion.

About 30 business executives have been summoned to the prosecutor's office in the past month for a detailed accounting of the millions they have acknowledged giving Mr. Roh when he was in office from 1988 to 1993.

In another surprising development in the case Wednesday, opposition legislators dropped an attempt to have a court declare a 1980 coup unconstitutional, a court spokesman said.

Their appeal to the Constitutional Court, if successful, would have opened the way for Mr. Roh and another former president, Chun Doo Hwan, to be prosecuted for their role in the coup.

Lawmakers and three civic groups withdrew the appeal. According to the spokesman, they said it would only confuse the situation after President Kim Young Sam instructed his party to draft a special law to prosecute those responsible.

They appear to be satisfied that Mr. Kim's move will result in punishment for Mr. Roh and Mr. Chun for leading the coup and for their role in a massacre against pro-democracy demonstrators that followed in the city of Kwangju, killing nearly 200 people.

The surprise move probably means the court will not pass judgment on the appeal against a July decision by prosecutors not to charge Mr. Roh and Mr. Chun on the ground that the coup was legally valid.

The court had been expected to announce a decision on the appeal on Thursday morning. News reports said it had decided to strike down the prosecution ruling.

"The court's announcement on this issue is unlikely tomorrow," the court spokesman said.

Prosecutors, meantime, questioned Mr. Roh for the fourth time since he was arrested.

A prosecutor, Ahn Kang Min, however, denied reports that its office had found 28 more bank accounts held by Mr. Roh, each containing about \$13 million.

The widespread reports said that all the new accounts were registered under borrowed names of businesses in six local banks including the Commercial Bank, three investment trust firms and four securities houses.

They also said that evidence had been found that part of the money had been funneled to politicians of the governing and opposition parties.

Mr. Ahn reconfirmed that search warrants had been issued Wednesday for those financial institutions, but said the purpose of the warrants had been to gain additional information on "already-disclosed" accounts.

(AP, Reuters)

Manila and Muslims Sees Progress in Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos said Wednesday that peace talks with Muslim rebels were "off to an auspicious start" in Jakarta.

The Moro National Liberation Front, representing Muslims seeking self-rule in southern Philippine provinces, also declared that progress had been made with government representatives.

"I believe we made a quantum leap in our talks here," the Moro delegation chief, Nur Misuari, said at the end of the third day's talks Wednesday.

The Jakarta talks, which are scheduled to end Friday, are the third round of negotiations under Indonesian sponsorship.

"I think it's almost a foregone conclusion that we are going to have a fourth round of talks," Mr. Nur added.

Mr. Ramos hedged when he was asked at a news conference if he hoped an agreement would be finally signed after more than two years of talks, saying: "Let's just hope for the best."

He said Manila's chief negotiator, Manuel Yan, in-

formed him that the talks were off to a good start and that he was confident that "forward momentum will be gained as the plenary session ensues within the week."

The negotiations are aimed at working out an accord that would give autonomy to this largely Roman Catholic nation's 6-million member Muslim minority, most of whom live in Mindanao, their ancestral homeland.

While the talks were going on, a bomb explosion rocked the office of a shipping firm in southern Zamboanga Province on Monday, and armed men hurled three grenades at a bus terminal in nearby Kabacan town, in North Cotabato Province, on Tuesday, killing a boy and wounding 22 other people.

On Sunday, suspected Muslim extremists shot and backed to death a Christian family of three in Sarangani Province.

Mr. Ramos dismissed reports that the Kabacan and Zamboanga incidents were the work of Muslim extremists trying to sabotage the talks. (AFP, AP)



Daw Aung San Suu Kyi greeting supporters after she announced the boycott Wednesday.

Burmese Laureate Defies the Military Party Boycotts Convention

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

RANGOON — Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese opposition leader, defied the military government Wednesday and announced that her political party would boycott a military-run convention to draw up a new constitution for Burma.

The move was her most direct challenge to the junta since the Nobel Peace Prize winner was freed in July after spending nearly six years under house arrest.

"The people of Burma are very united in thinking that the national convention is not heading toward democracy," she said in announcing the boycott.

"I do not think there is as yet any evidence that the people of Burma support this national convention."

The boycott met with an ominous response from the military, which deployed teams of uniformed soldiers to the homes of three senior members of her political party, the National League for Democracy.

While the soldiers allowed residents of the houses to come and go, they lingered outside the homes throughout the day. Foreign diplomats reported widespread rumors that a wing of Insein Prison, the local penitentiary used to hold political prisoners, had been cleared out in recent days to make space for many of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's followers.

In a letter delivered Tuesday, the party informed the government of its decision to boycott the convention, which reopened this week after a seven-month recess, to protest the junta's refusal to open negotiations with the party over the country's political future.

In a response published Wednesday in a government-run newspaper, the junta accused the National League for Democracy of trying to disrupt the national convention in hopes of replacing it with a convention they would be able to dominate as they like.

The party's decision to boycott the constitutional convention was "totally forsaking and going against the national interests," the military statement warned.

The boycott by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her political party removes any veneer of legitimacy from the convention, which was organized by the military two years ago to enshrine its political role in the Burmese government.

The junta, which calls itself the State Law and Order Restoration Council, has refused to honor the results of a 1990 election won overwhelmingly by the National League for Democracy. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Burma's independence leader, U Aung San, was under house arrest at the time of the election.

Since her release in July, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has called repeatedly for negotiations with the junta, saying she is anxious to avoid any possibility of a repetition of the violence here in 1988, when thousands of her supporters were gunned down in a military crackdown that led to her house arrest the following year.

"We do not want to call the people onto the streets, and we have no intention of calling the people into the streets," she said at a news conference in her lakeside garden. "We have always said that we are prepared to have dialogue at any time."

But the generals have not responded to her pleas, pushing ahead instead with a stage-managed constitutional convention in which delegates mostly hand-picked by the military are drafting a constitution that guarantees the military a permanent role in Burmese politics.

As a result of the boycott, the 86 seats allotted to the National League for Democracy were empty in the convention hall Wednesday.

The authorities did not at any time show any willingness to talk to the National League for Democracy as the winning party of the 1990 elections, said Daw Aung San Suu Kyi in explaining the reasons for the boycott. "They keep saying that the national convention is a substitute for dialogue. I do not think they can say that any longer."

Western diplomats said they feared that the junta might try to arrest some of the party's senior members on trumped-up charges of inciting public disorder because of the boycott.

Chinese Maneuvers Rattle Taiwan

Agence France-Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan's stock exchange fell more than 65 points Wednesday after reports that China planned to hold another round of military exercises just before the island's presidential elections in March.

Taiwanese authorities declined to comment. "We don't want to comment on newspaper reports of such a drill," the Mainland Affairs Council, Taiwan's highest mainland policy planner, said.

The Defense Ministry in Taipei was also reluctant to comment on reports that China would hold air force exercises near Taiwan in February and March, just prior to the island's

March 23 presidential elections. But a ministry spokesman said the government was "always on alert to any military maneuvers" and "has closely monitored all such activities on the mainland."

The exercises will concentrate on "large-scale area air raids" including "precision bombing" with nighttime strikes on selected targets, according to a Hong Kong newspaper, Ming Pao.

The Taipei-based United Evening News, quoting an unnamed defense official as saying military authorities were not surprised at the maneuvers.

"China's increase in military threats and words of war against us do not surprise us," the official was quoted as saying.

Taiwan's stock exchange closed 65.81 points lower at 4700.88 amid heavy selling that was partly blamed on the reports.

Taiwan's stock market usually falls after a report of Chinese military maneuvers, and Beijing's two rounds of missile tests near Taiwan in July and August triggered a plunge of some 800 points.

Some analysts saw the exercises as an attempt by Beijing to turn people against the governing Nationalist Party and reduce backing for the main pro-independence opposition party.

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EUROPE

POLITICAL NOTES

Strikes in France Extended Further Government Stands Firm On Overhauling Welfare

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — As railroad, subway and bus workers decided Wednesday to extend their strike, French officials stood firm in a battle of wills with unions over plans to overhaul the welfare system.

"The reforms will take place and the government must stick by the agreed schedule," President Jacques Chirac said at a cabinet meeting.

Underlining the government's determination to cut the welfare system's huge deficit despite two widespread transport strikes in less than a week, the cabinet approved a draft bill allowing Prime Minister Alain Juppé to order new taxes by decree pending ratification by Parliament.

"The hour of true reforms has come for France," Mr. Juppé said as he inaugurated a committee to review retirement programs. "Putting them off, as we have for 15 years, would mean accepting a decline."

The austerity program, including reform of the social security system, is aimed at cutting France's huge deficit to prepare it for membership in a European single currency by the end of the decade.

Striking unions showed that they, too, were determined by saying they would continue their strikes Thursday.

The three main railroad unions also said they would boycott a planned meeting with management Thursday, claiming that communications had broken down.

Workers on subway trains and buses, who joined the rail

workers' strike Tuesday, announced they would carry their strike into Thursday at least.

"Service disruptions should be identical to today's," the RATP transport network in Paris said Wednesday.

Students, who are striking at many universities, also planned extensive protests Thursday. On Wednesday, with long-distance trains and freight traffic halted across the country, manufacturers began scrambling for such alternative transportation as barges and trucks to keep plants open.

A Peugeot plant in the city of Mulhouse announced that 6,000 to 7,000 of its 11,800 employees would be sent home Friday because there was no more room to store the cars being produced there and no way to ship them.

Commuter bus and rail service was almost nonexistent in Paris, and motorists encountered record backups on all main highways into the capital. Workers at the state utility Electricité de France-Gaz de France also called for a strike to protest government austerity plans, raising the possibility of power outages.

The main domestic airline, Air Inter, delighted to win back customers from high-speed trains, said it would make an additional 1,000 seats available daily on its Paris-Lyon flights.

Outraged Parisians voiced anger toward the strikers on radio news and talk shows.

"Are you kidding?" asked a bitter woman on France-Info radio. "Me, a grandma, hitch-hike?"

(Reuters, AFP)

New Polish Leader Tries to Soothe West

'I Was Never a Communist'

By Janie Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — President-elect Aleksander Kwasniewski, the model of a media-savvy politician in his blue Oxford cloth shirt, smart tie and suit, says he is annoyed that as he tries to hitch Poland to the West he faces a huge obstacle: his image as a former Communist.

"I can imagine in the U.S. people asking, 'Since the post-Communist won the election in Poland does Poland want to be a Communist country again?'" Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, said this week as he sat in an elegant damask-covered chair in his transition headquarters and spoke in English of his plans for convincing the skeptics that labels do not matter.

Since defeating Lech Walesa, Poland's first democratically elected president and a staunch anti-Communist, Mr. Kwasniewski (pronounced kwash-NYEFF-skee) has kept a low profile, trying to allow passions to cool at home but making the case to President Bill Clinton in a telephone call and to West European leaders that he will push forward on political and economic reforms.

To demonstrate that he is serious, Mr. Kwasniewski on Saturday resigned his membership in the political party that he founded on the rubble of the former Communist organization and that carried him to the presidency.

But he knows, he said, that the "ex-former-post Communist" label will stick a while longer. "I'm irritated, sure," he said. "Not because I wasn't a member of the party. I was, of course. But first, from an ideological point of view, I was never a communist. In Poland I've seen very few communists, especially since the 1970s. I met a lot of technocrats, opportunists, reformers, liberals."

Mr. Kwasniewski has been called all those things himself. But he insists he has been a social democrat for the last six years, leading his party to support privatization and heading the commission that is drafting a new constitution.

He will reinforce his separation from his past and party, he suggested, by choosing his foreign and defense ministers from outside his political camp. These are seen by Washington as the two most critical appointments Mr. Kwasniewski will make as Poland continues its efforts to join the European Union and NATO.

A Clinton administration official said Washington had told Mr. Kwasniewski that the "door is open, but you've got to

walk through it by reaching beyond your base."

But Mr. Kwasniewski backed away from the idea, favored in Washington as a signal that he would really reach out, that those positions be filled by leading figures in the anti-Communist Freedom Union.

"It's difficult to think of the leadership of this opposition in the government," Mr. Kwasniewski said. This would lead to "some kind of schizophrenia," he said. Instead, he would choose more politically neutral officials for the two posts. "We need candidates with credibility and well prepared and not connected with our political groups," he said.

Poland has said it will send about 800 soldiers to Bosnia to help NATO enforce a peace accord there, something Mr. Kwasniewski said he views as building Poland's credibility.

"If we want to speak seriously about NATO membership, Poland should participate," he said. "It's extremely important."

On relations with the Roman Catholic Church, which has been hostile to him, Mr. Kwasniewski said he was not seeking a fight with Poland's bishops.

He said he hoped to win a "compromise" from the church on wording in the new constitution that would call for the state to be "impartial" in church matters, a posture for which, officially, the church has shown little enthusiasm.

On abortion, Mr. Kwasniewski was clear: He would sign a law easing the restrictions enacted after Communist rule ended in 1989.

"Something is wrong," he said, when the police are wiretapping the organizers of the trips abroad that women have to go on to obtain abortions. Asked to name his political heroes, Mr. Kwasniewski started off with the Polish list: Jozef Pilsudski, the general who forged the rebirth of Poland after World War I; Wladyslaw Gombak, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party in 1956 to 1970, because he was the first man to say Poland should go on its own way from the Soviet Union; a characterisation many Poles would take issue with; Edward Gierk, the Communist leader from 1956 to 1970, "because he opened Poland" to the West, another reading non-Communist Poles would dispute; and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the last Communist leader.

As for his recent opponent, Mr. Kwasniewski said, "I have big respect for Walesa as leader of Solidarity rather than as president."

Officials Back EU Expansion

BRUSSELS — Expansion of the European Union eastward will be costly for agricultural subsidy and aid programs but not impossible, the European Commission said Wednesday.

The Commission president, Jacques Santer, speaking after the group approved two reports for the Madrid summit meeting next month, said institutional and policy changes were needed to pave the way for enlargement, but added, "Enlargement will determine the future of Europe."

The political sensitivity of the issue was shown by splits in the Commission over whether to suggest a starting date for membership negotiations, commission officials said. The report did not give such a date.

Concerns about the cost of enlargement center on agricultural subsidies and development funds, which together account for 80 percent of the EU's annual budget.

"The Union will have to make substantial budgetary efforts to integrate the associated countries," said Hans Van Den Broek, the commissioner responsible for Eastern Europe. "But it's not an insuperable obstacle."

(Reuters)

Dini Predicts Political Peace

PALERMO, Italy — Prime Minister Lamberto Dini said Wednesday that he was confident that Italy would find a way to ensure stable government during its six-month presidency of the European Union starting in January.

He said at a news conference with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain, the current EU presidency holder, that he expected political parties to agree on a formula that would prevent uncertainty during Italy's term.

The prime minister's remarks were met with a renewed call for a February election from his predecessor, Silvio Berlusconi, who said that only a popularly elected government could give a credible lead to the European Union.

(Reuters)



Foreign Minister Javier Solana of Spain greeting his Italian counterpart, Susanna Agnelli, Wednesday in Sicily.

Meeting of German Left Assailed

BONN — Germany's governing conservatives Wednesday accused Oskar Lafontaine, leader of the opposition Social Democrats, of consorting with "radicals" after he met a prominent

East German Communist. Mr. Lafontaine met the Communist, Gregor Gysi of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the successor party to East Germany's ruling Communists, Tuesday in Bonn.

"It must not become a normal state of affairs for democrats and radicals to make common cause," said Peter Hintze, general secretary of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The criticism comes as Mr. Lafontaine, trying to lift his party from a popularity slump, has started to toy openly with the idea of a leftist majority involving Mr. Gysi's party.

(Reuters)

Planned BBC Cuts Are Attacked

LONDON — The government came under fierce attack Wednesday for planning to cut financing for the British Broadcasting Corporation's World Service in next year's budget.

Members of Parliament from both the ruling Conservative Party and the opposition Labor Party assailed Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind for a proposed 20 percent cut in the World Service's capital budget. Mr. Rifkind, whose department has responsibility for the World Service, said the reductions were part of the government's wider policy to encourage the private financing of investment.

(Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday:

BRUSSELS: EU health ministers meet.
BRUSSELS: European Parliament session continues.
BRUSSELS: EU agriculture ministers continue meeting.
BRUSSELS: The European Commission president, Jacques Santer, meets with President Blaise Compaore of Burkina Faso and with President Milan Kucan of Slovenia.
Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Calling Dr. Faustus: The Occult Is on a Comeback in Germany

The occult and the supernatural are in vogue in Germany, social scientists say.

A survey by the respected Allensbach polling institute found that 15 percent of all Germans believe in paranormal phenomena. Eight percent say they have taken part in an occult event of some sort, reports the newsweekly Focus. Markus Wendt, a religious scholar in Berlin, estimates that in that city alone, "at least 50,000 people deal with the paranormal in some form or another."

Beyond a hard core of perhaps a few hundred devil worshippers, most of these people are seen as dabblers in harmless forms of alternative belief. Such was not the case in the Europe of the 16th and 17th centuries, when some 40,000 people, most of them women, were stoned or

burned at the stake after being accused of witchcraft or sorcery, often by meddling neighbors. Today, freedom of belief — up to and including Satan worship — is protected by Article 4 of the country's Basic Law.

As it has edged toward the mainstream, the occult has become big business. Books on the paranormal account for 14 percent of all German sales, according to Hartmut Zinser of the Free University of Berlin. He and other experts say that such beliefs fill a need, especially among the young, that is not satisfied by "overly rationalist modern society."

Around Europe

They joined for the excitement and are leaving out of boredom: At least six members of a special anti-terrorist police unit in Sweden have quit recently. The elite unit is used only in terrorist situations, reports the weekly Le Point of Paris, and terrorists are not exactly legion in Sweden.

The group was formed in 1992, a consequence of the assassination six years earlier of Prime Minister Olof Palme by a gunman on a Stockholm street. With an

annual budget of about \$4 million, the unit provides top-notch training and the latest equipment to its five dozen members.

But their only excitement has come in training sessions. An investigative panel says the unit should have other missions.

Robberies have become a serious problem on some overnight trains in Germany. Some of the thieves, using a technique seen elsewhere, spray a soporific gas into sleeper compartments, then help themselves to money, passports and other valuables. The hardest-hit lines have been Warsaw-Frankfurt, Hamburg-Basel and Munich-Hamburg, and 48 special guards now work those lines nightly to improve security.

After five years of decline, the suicide rate in France rose in 1992 and 1993, the most recent years for which statistics are available. About 2 percent of all deaths in the country are now self-inflicted. Although reporting standards vary for cultural reasons, France appears to have a higher rate than most European countries, with more than twice as many suicides per capita as in Britain, Spain or Italy.

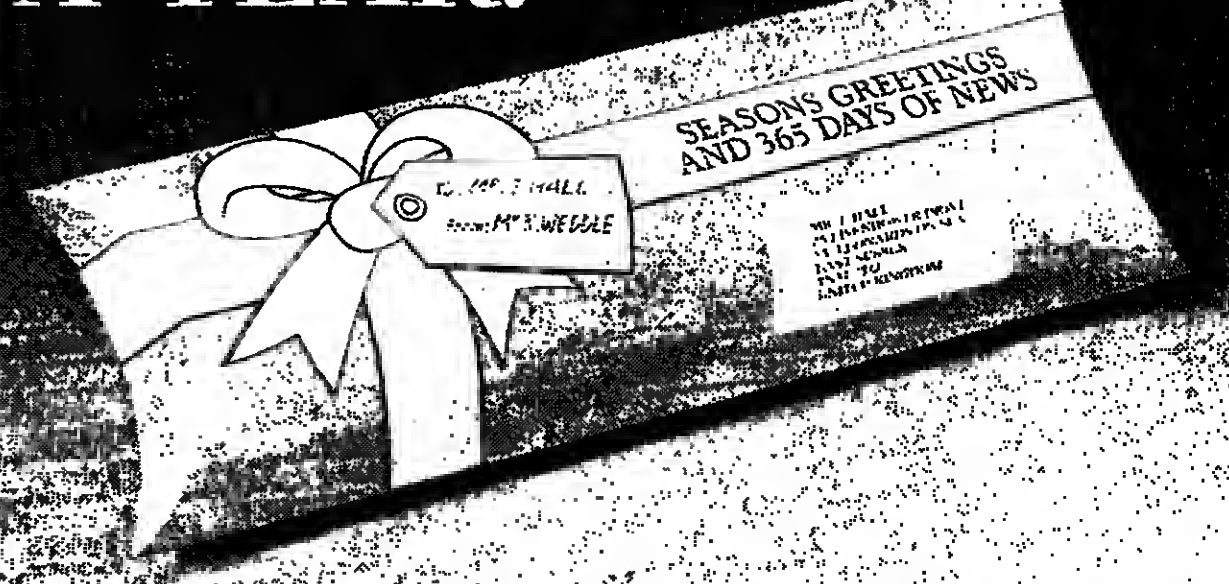
International Herald Tribune

Friday, December 1st.
Don't go to just any restaurant!

Thank you for dining with Les Restaurants pour le vie on this special day!
THE PARIS AMERICAN AIDS COMMITTEE asks you to support the following restaurants on December 1st, World AIDS Day.
These restaurants will be contributing a part of the cost of your meal to the fight against AIDS.
These funds will finance a program to help the Parisian hospitals, support research, and improve the life of people infected with the AIDS Virus.

1er arrondissement Chez Pauline 5, rue Villeroi Joe Allen 30, rue Pierre-Lescot Darcy Riley's 5, rue Montorgueil Hollywood Canteen 4, rue Pierre-Lescot Léon de Bruxelles 120, rue Rambuteau	8ème arrondissement Al Ajami 58, rue François 1er Le Barfly 49, av. George V Cactus Club 68, rue de Pontine Chesterfield Café 124, rue La Boétie Club's 1, rue Washington Copenhague 142, av. des Champs-Élysées Higgins 1, rue Montmartre Hollywood Canteen 3, rue de Berri Indiana Café 18, rue Quinson Bauchon Florent Dancie 142, av. des Champs-Élysées Elysees Le Texas 3, rue St. Philippe-du-Roule Oli Polivier 121, bd. Malesherbes et 60, rue Pierre Charva Yvan 181, rue Jean Mermoz Marras 63, av. Franklin Roosevelt Bistrot Napoléon 18, av. Franklin Roosevelt Léon de Bruxelles 30, bd. des Italiens et 63, av. des Champs-Élysées	Indienne Café 72, bd. Montparnasse Léon de Bruxelles 82 bis, bd. Montparnasse	15ème arrondissement La Plage Port de Javel Haut Berthier Café 2, rue Linois Pavillon Pansana Port de Javel Haut L'Amaziguer 51, rue du Théâtre et 46, bd. Montparnasse Oli Polivier 2, av. du Maine et 61, av. de la Motte Piquet Café Pacifico 50, bd. Montparnasse
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INTERNATIONAL

Clinton Takes Appeal For Peace to London

A Pledge to Lead Bosnian Effort

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

LONDON — Invoking the most cherished traditions of British-American friendship, President Bill Clinton promised the Parliament on Wednesday that the United States would take the lead in policing a Bosnian peace accord because the public "will see that this hopeful moment cannot be lost without grave consequences to the future."

"We must help peace to take hold in Bosnia because so long as that fire rages at the heart of the European Continent, so long as the emerging democracies and our allies are threatened by fighting in Bosnia, there will be no stable, undivided, free Europe," Mr. Clinton told a solemn gathering of the Commons and the Lords in the gilded Royal Gallery at Westminster.

At the start of a five-day trip that will take him to Northern Ireland, the Irish Republic, a visit with American troops in Germany and a European Union meeting in Madrid, Mr. Clinton praised the alliance that won two world wars and the Cold War, and that is even now working in harness for peace in Northern Ireland, albeit a bit uneasily at times. Without naming them, he warned would-be isolationists back home

that this was no time to withdraw from the fray.

"Despite all of the progress we have made in all these areas, and despite the problems clearly still out there, there are those who say at this moment of hope we can afford to relax now behind our secure borders," Mr. Clinton said in an apparent reference to some of his Republican opponents, like Patrick J. Buchanan. "Now is the time, they say, to let others worry about the world's troubles."

"These are the siren songs of myth," he added. "They once lured the United States into isolationism after World War I. They counseled appeasement to Britain on the very brink of World War II. We have gone down that road before. We must never go down that road again. We will never go down that road again."

Mr. Clinton even announced that he planned to name a new guided-missile destroyer after Winston Churchill, and aides said he rejected an initial speech draft, reworking the final one to include extensive references to Churchill. He could hardly have done more to assuage the feelings of a country that frets constantly about its declining influence in world politics and fears the erosion of its prized relationship with Washington.

There was not a sign of the Bill Clinton who has occasionally suggested, privately of course, that he found the British class-ridden and distant during his time as a Rhodes scholar.

The president's listeners exploded with the sort of sustained applause that Mr. Clinton has been at some pains to muster on Capitol Hill in support of sending 20,000 American troops to join a 60,000-member NATO force that is to carry out the Balkan peace accord.

"Wonderfully delivered and just perfect for the occasion," said former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as she left the hall.

Indeed, the tone of the day was one of warmth and smoothed feathers, from a morning one-on-one meeting with Prime Minister John Major through an afternoon tea at Buckingham Palace with the president, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip and Hillary Rodham Clinton, and a session with the leader of the Labor opposition, Tony Blair. Relations between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Major have occasionally been strained since the prime minister lent political advisers to George Bush's 1992 campaign and since Mr. Clinton welcomed Gerry Adams, the leader of the Irish Republican Army's political arm, to the White House in 1994.

But Wednesday the president had nothing but praise for Mr. Major's own latest effort, announced just hours before Mr. Clinton's arrival, to make peace in Northern Ireland. For his part, Mr. Major spoke just as effusively of Mr. Clinton's efforts in Bosnia and promised that Britain, which at various times in the last several years has had the most troops on the ground there, would contribute about 13,000 to the latest peacekeeping effort, the most specific number he has yet mentioned.

"For the first time in the many discussions over the years that the president and I have had on Bosnia, we can look this morning at a realistic prospect of a real and lasting peace in Bosnia," Mr. Major said after the two met at No. 10 Downing Street. "But it is still a fragile prospect, and we need to make sure that it doesn't in some fashion just slip away from us."



CASTRO IN CHINA — Cuba's president, Fidel Castro, arriving Wednesday in Beijing to begin a nine-day visit to China.

Algeria Closes Last Jail for Militants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — Algeria's Interior Ministry announced that it had closed the last special prison for Islamic militants in the southern Sahara region and had released all prisoners there.

This shutdown was one of the main demands of the Islamic Salvation Front, known by its French initials FIS, and its allies.

Algeria's main Islamic opposition boycotted the Nov. 16 presidential elections, but since then some party leaders have made tentative overtures toward the mili-

tary-backed government.

But hopes that these elections had brought to an end Algeria's spiral of bloody violence and civil unrest were dashed Monday after the assassination of an Algerian Army general, Mohammed Boutighane, 59, who was reported by the domestic press to be a close friend of the president.

In announcing the closure of the prison, a statement said militant detainees in Ain Amguel in the southern province of Tamanrasset had been freed and the camp closed.

Some 700 prisoners were being held at the prison, more than 1,200 kilometers south of Algiers.

Ain Amguel was one of several camps the Algerian authorities opened in 1992 when the conflict started, using its vast expanses of desert to isolate Muslim militant detainees and hold them indefinitely without trial. The fighting has cost about 50,000 lives.

Rights activists had branded the camps death-traps because of daytime heat, freezing nights, and harsh living conditions. (AFP, Reuters)

TIBET: 2 Panchen Lamas

Continued from Page 1

bun Chexkyi Nyima, to the Dalai Lama, who had relayed his approval. The authorities abandoned the boy and held the head of the search committee, denouncing his actions as "an out and out fraud."

The Chinese authorities hurriedly reassembled the search committee and began planning to select a different boy.

Seeing that the first boy and Chatal Rinpoche were in trouble, the Dalai Lama announced in May that the new Panchen Lama had been found. Today, in a statement, he stood his ground. But Beijing denounced the Dalai Lama's choice, even though the boy had originally been chosen by its own committee.

According to Robert Barnett of the Tibetan Information Network in London, the authorities purged uncooperative lamas in Tashi Lhunpo monastery, traditionally the seat of the Panchen Lama's power, detaining 32 monks. The first selected boy and his family have also apparently been detained.

The official press agency report offered this conclusion: "All pious and Buddhist disciples and all honest and selfless people who adhere to the truth will firmly oppose the nomination of the boy named by the Dalai Lama as the reincarnation of the Panchen Lama."



A coal scavenger peering through thick smog in Taiyuan, a mining center in Shanxi Province, southwest of Beijing.

CHINA: Enormous Supply of Coal Represents Promises and Perils

Continued from Page 1

try's economic output between 1980 and 2000. Last year, China's mines produced 1.2 billion tons of coal, more than any other country, and the numbers are only growing, perhaps nearly tripling to 3.1 billion tons annually by 2020.

China will be overtaking the United States then as the largest source of waste gases being pumped into the atmosphere.

Still, despite the possible economic cost, the Chinese have plenty of impetus to change.

Researchers at the Chinese Academy of Sciences now say that global climate changes during the next 30 to 50 years could cause a one-meter rise in sea levels that, when magnified by storm tides, would inundate an area the size of Portugal on China's coastal plain.

This area would include the important manufacturing centers of Shanghai and Guangzhou, forcing 67 million people to abandon their land and homes.

Equally vulnerable is China's sustaining agricultural base, which must nearly double its harvest to feed the Chinese who will be alive 30 years from now.

Though uncertainties abound in these projections, profound concerns about the potential impact of global climate change have mobilized China's scientific community and elevated climate research,

monitoring and computer modeling to a high-priority national effort.

"We are paying a great deal of attention to this issue," said Sun Honglie, a senior government scientist in Beijing and a member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, China's Parliament.

But for China's Communist Party leaders, the question of who should bear the burden of reducing the enormous volume of warming gases rising from the Americas, Europe and Asia draws a fiercely nationalistic response and quickly turns into the rancor-filled question of whether the West, led by the United States, is seeking to limit China's emergence as a great power.

"Developed countries discharge more carbon dioxide than developing countries on a per capita basis and the United States discharges 10 times more than China on a per capita basis," Qin Zhongda, the deputy chairman of the environmental protection committee of the National People's Congress, said last month during a news conference at the Great Hall of the People.

For many Chinese, the question of whether the rest of the world will accommodate China's coal-burning juggernaut is a question of equity, and the country's political leaders have been unwilling to enter serious negotiations about emissions.

"China has not recognized that they are going to have increasing obligations for the

Battle to Save Greek Leader

Case Is 'Difficult,' But Not Hopeless

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu remained on mechanical life support Wednesday, and doctors described his condition as "difficult" while denying reports that his brain and heart functions had been impaired.

"It is obvious that his condition is difficult and all efforts are being made to confront this," said Grigoris Skalkas, vice president of the Onassis Cardiac Surgery Center.

He denied reports carried by nearly all Greek broadcast media that Mr. Papandreu was clinically dead. "His brain and his heart are functioning without problems," Mr. Skalkas said.

The reports were attributed to an international broadcaster who later denied them to a local television station, but the speed with which they were carried was an indication of the confusion and fear surrounding Mr. Papandreu's condition.

Mr. Skalkas said that Mr. Papandreu, 76, was undergoing sporadic dialysis to aid his kidneys in filtering blood. Mr. Papandreu, who was hospitalized Nov. 20 with pneumonia, was responding to medication, and Mr. Skalkas said that doctors would try to take him off a respirator in the next two days. "He has to get off the respirator very soon to avoid secondary infections that at this point could be fatal," said a doctor at the surgery center who did not want to be identified.

As doctors struggled to keep Mr. Papandreu alive, his senior ministers met to discuss the 1996 state budget to be submitted to Parliament on Thursday. The meeting was led by Interior Minister Akis Tsohatzopoulos, who is considered a possible successor to Mr. Papandreu. (AP, Reuters)

Archaeologists Say They Erred On Jewish Site

Reuters

JERUSALEM — Archaeologists said Wednesday that they had misidentified a tomb recently uncovered in central Israel as that of the Maccabees, Jewish rebels who inspired the Hanukkah holiday.

In a terse statement, the Israel Antiquities Authority said a laboratory analysis showed that archaeologists had misread an ancient Hebrew inscription on the tomb.

Discovery of the burial site, during road-widening work, touched off protests by ultraorthodox Jews who accused the archaeologists of defiling Jewish graves.

On Sunday, tens of thousands of devout Jews chanted prayers in a Jerusalem square in a demonstration against the excavations.

The antiquities authority said that instead of the Hebrew letters Chet, Shin, Mem — which archaeologists had taken as the beginning of the word Hasmonian, the rebels' family name — the inscription read Chet, Nun, Yod, or Hani.

The statement did not explain the meaning of Hani or say whether archaeologists still believed the tomb contained the remains of Jews.

A spokesman for the authority was not immediately available.

The tomb, which contained 23 ossuaries, or boxes for human bones, is near the site of the ancient town of Modi'in, where Hasmonian family leader Mattathias began his revolt against the Greeks in approximately 170 B.C.

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PSYCHICS: Pentagon Stands by 'Remote Viewers' Crisis for Gorillas Will Be Studied

Continued from Page 1

that the intelligence community should have no part of such work. It is not clear how the proposal will be received in Congress, where a handful of lawmakers, such as Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, who find the topic fascinating have long demanded that the military keep investigating paranormal phenomena.

Mr. Hyman and his co-author, Jessica Uts, a University of California statistician, said they disagreed about the likelihood that remote viewing was a bogus scientific effect. Ms. Uts, a former consultant to the

Stanford Research Institute, which has performed work for the Pentagon on paranormal phenomena, said she believed the scientific research effort was worthwhile. "There is convincing evidence of a real phenomenon here," she said.

But Mr. Hyman noted that the experiments conducted by the Defense Intelligence Agency were graded solely by its officials and that independent experts had not replicated some of the key results. He said the experiments largely consisted of asking a "viewer" in one room to concentrate on a set of four photographs being displayed in another room and pick out the

correct "target" photograph. While the viewers on average would be expected to pick correctly 25 percent of the time, in some studies their success rate was 30 percent.

The agency's summary indicates that the psychics in the operational side of the program were beseeched by the agency to divine the purpose of Soviet radar at Dushanbe, Tajikistan, in 1987, and by the Joint Staff to identify the function of a suspected Libyan training facility for PLO terrorists in 1989.

The U.S. Coast Guard asked them to find ships suspected of carrying drugs off the coasts of Florida and California in 1988.

NAIROBI — Guardians of endangered mountain gorillas will meet here Thursday to plan better conservation methods after a year of crisis in which at least eight primates were killed in central Africa.

"Four gorillas were speared in Uganda in March and then four more killed in Zaire in August-September," said Annette Lanjouw, regional coordinator of the International Gorilla Conservation Program. "Very little attention has been paid on what is being done to help protect the gorillas in this period of crisis," she said.

INTERNATIONAL

Africans Vow to Help Hutu to Go Home But Can Accord End Crisis?

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Leaders of four Central African nations agreed Wednesday on confidence-building and security measures aimed at hastening the return home of 2 million refugees displaced by the ethnic bloodletting last year in Rwanda.

It was far from clear, however, that the pledge by leaders of Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda would translate into a solution for a crisis that so far has resisted every effort at international mediation while raising fears of renewed bloodshed and turmoil.

The four presidents and a representative of Tanzania met here under the sponsorship of a

former U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, in an effort to map a coordinated plan for the refugees, from Rwanda's majority Hutu ethnic group, who fear they will be killed in ethnic reprisals if they go home.

The plan is aimed at curbing the influence of Hutu extremists who have been using refugee camps in Zaire, Uganda and Burundi as a base from which to destabilize Rwanda's government, which is dominated by the country's Tutsi minority. Rwanda has pledged to protect the refugees if they return.

Among other things, Mr. Carter said, Zaire has pledged to round up Hutu suspected of using threats to keep the refugees in their camps; radio stations hidden in the bush used to whip up ethnic hatreds will be located and closed; and, perhaps most important, he will appeal to the United Nations to extend the mandate of peace-keeping troops who had been due to leave Rwanda next month.

The meeting with Mr. Carter brought together Presidents Sylvestre Ntibunganya of Burundi, Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda, Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

The crisis has its roots in the genocidal campaign last year by Hutu extremists against Rwanda's Tutsi minority that killed an estimated 500,000 to 1 million people. After the Tutsi-dominated Rwandan Patriotic Front defeated Rwanda's Hutu-dominated government, many Hutu fled to neighboring countries, where 2 million remain in UN camps at a cost of \$1 million a day.

The largest group, about 800,000, is in Zaire, whose government has indicated that the refugees are wearing out their welcome. Hutu militias in Zaire have staged regular cross-border raids into Rwanda, inviting retaliation by the Rwandan military and causing tension between Rwanda and Zaire.

Mr. Carter laid the blame for that fear on Hutu "intimidators" inside the camps.

Chernobyl Fund Broke, but Effects Of Blast Linger

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — An international trust fund set up in 1991 to help the victims of the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident is out of money, while effects of the explosion continue to threaten millions of people and their environment, according to a senior United Nations official.

Thyroid cancers, many now being diagnosed in children, are 285 times more prevalent in Belarus than before the accident, said Peter Hansen, undersecretary general for humanitarian affairs.

Illnesses of all kinds are up 30 percent above normal in contaminated areas of Ukraine, he added, and the incidence of depression, divorce and alcoholism is still rising throughout the region.

About 375,000 people in Belarus, Russia and Ukraine remain displaced and often homeless — equivalent to 100,000 displaced in Rwanda by the fighting there, Mr. Hansen said. About 9 million people have been affected in some way.



An Israeli soldier at a military post overlooking Lebanon concentration camp as he armed a 155mm artillery shell.

Hezbollah Warns Of More Rocketing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
BEIRUT — The Hezbollah guerrilla group said Wednesday that it would bombard northern Israel with Katyusha rockets as long as Israeli forces shelled south Lebanon.

"The firing of Katyusha rockets has led to great success," said Hajj Hussein Khalil, Hezbollah's deputy chief for political affairs. "Each time there is an attempt or design to target our people and villages we will have to bombard the settlements."

Hezbollah fired rockets into northern Israel on Tuesday, damaging buildings and wounding several persons.

Hours after Mr. Khalil's remarks, Israeli Air Force jets rocketed guerrilla outposts in the hills in southeast Lebanon, killing a guerrilla and wounding two, security sources said.

The heating up of the last Arab-Israeli battlefront has upset attempts to find a new diplomatic opening between Syria and Israel.

Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel, who took over after

Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated Nov. 4, warned Tuesday that he held Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, responsible for Hezbollah activity.

But Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon said it was impossible to blame Syria or Lebanese guerrillas.

"It is not the first time Israel blames Syria for what is happening," he told members of the Lebanese Publishers' Union.

"The solution is an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories," Mr. Hariri added.

In northern Israel, about 250,000 Israelis emerged from bomb shelters Wednesday. The Israeli Army announced that workplaces and schools would be open, but urged residents not to stray far from shelters.

The timing of the attack baffled Israeli officials, who called it a violation of U.S.-brokered understandings reached with Syria more than two years ago.

But the army radio reported that Mr. Peres rejected a demand by several cabinet ministers for an immediate, large-scale attack. (Reuters, AP)

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13. P.E.R.L.

14. Université d'Aix-Marseille

Germany

15. GermaService

16. Goethe Institute

17. Sprachen Institut

Hungary

18. Debrecen

International

19. Ceram Lingua

20. College Palatinum

Israel

21. Acoent Software

Day & Boarding Schools

France

22. Ecole des Roches

Cooking Schools

France

23. Cooking Courses in Provence

24. Cordon Bleu

25. Ritz Escoffier

Art & Design

France

26. Colin On

27. Marchutz School

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28. British Institute

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

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Enforce the Peace

It is true that President Bill Clinton is asking Congress to approve a Bosnia deployment that he has the formal powers to order without asking. Not just for his own evident political advantage and protection, however, Mr. Clinton is making a strong appeal. American policy in Bosnia will have far greater credibility, among allies and possible adversaries alike, if it is seen to have broad domestic and especially congressional support.

Four years into the Bosnian war, an argument continues about how deeply American interests are involved in the outcome. But undeniably the parties' commitment to a peace accord gives the United States a fresh opening to make a difference at acceptable cost. This was the president's principal theme in his address to the nation Monday night. The addition of 20,000 Americans to a European force twice that size would enable Washington to implement a peace made possible in the first instance by American airpower, diplomacy and alliance leadership. The parties' self-interest in the accord, NATO's preponderance of power and the hit-and-run "rules of engagement" would seem to reasonably limit casualties for the planned yearlong mission.

Not that there is room for any easy confidence. The searing grievances felt by the survivors cannot fail to translate into some measure of violence and a very tough challenge to the hoped-for controlled evolution from clan war to co-operative political society. The accord's constitutional and territorial terms represent uneasy compromises and are vulnerable to the parties' political and military defiance. Of particular, largely unremarked concern is how to implement the ambitious feature of the accord bolding out the right of return to their homes — with either restoration of property or compensation — to Bosnia's 2.8 million refugees (more than half the population). When you try to visualize exactly how this process would work, you come up either blank or with scenarios that are likely to be far from peaceful.

These are heavy concerns, and there are many gaps in both knowledge of how the plan would work and details of policy for proceeding that need to be addressed. Members of Congress are not wrong to say that they need to know more — and so does the public — than what is yet on the record. This cannot be in any respect a makeshift or hasty affair. The fine print must be worked over.

Still, it seems to us that it can be worked out by administration good faith and that the obstacles and worries do not necessarily amount to reasons to back off peace enforcement. A spokesperson for the House Republican freshmen, Sue Myrick, said, "We can't do anything, but we must do what we can." Those well-marshaled cadences led into Mr. Clinton's explanation of why Bosnia oozes: Under economic sanctions and NA-

As for the voter turnout, speaks to a widespread yearning to end an armed struggle that has claimed as many as 40,000 lives.

The civil strife began in 1992 when the ruling generals canceled elections. The Islamic forces retaliated with a terror campaign. When France appeared to coddle the Algerian military, Islamic extremists took their war to the streets and suburbs of Paris this summer. Algeria then moved tentatively toward a political settlement by calling an election in which Islamic opposition parties could take part, although not the Salvation Front.

For all its flaws, the vote has nurtured the hope for an effective and stable government. Regrettably, Mr. Zeroual in his inaugural address could not bring himself to talk about the Islamic Salvation Front, referring instead to militants as "misled Algerian youth." But his election has obviously made a difference and opened the way to ending the carnage.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Chance for Algerians

Elections do make a difference, even when flawed, and can open the way to a political resolution of bitter civil conflict. This might well be the case in Algeria, whose military rulers a few weeks ago permitted the first pluralist presidential vote since independence in 1962. Three of every four eligible voters turned out, defying boycott calls by Islamic militants. They elected Liamine Zeroual, a former general who was appointed head of state by the army in 1994. At his inauguration on Monday, he promised more elections and called for a "national dialogue," an offer that some Islamic opponents suggested they could not reasonably refuse.

All this has infuriated hard-liners in the outlawed Islamic Salvation Front, as evidenced by the assassination on Monday in Algiers of General Mohammed Boutighane, commander of the Coast Guard. The killing followed a factional split within the front that developed when one of its leaders expressed willingness to negotiate with Mr. Zeroual. The split,

as well as the voter turnout, speaks to a widespread yearning to end an armed struggle that has claimed as many as 40,000 lives.

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—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Debate Foreign Aid

Washington needed a debate on foreign aid, but it did not need the particular debate it got. It needed first a debate on what changes could and should be made in the organization of foreign relations now that the Cold War is over. What it got was the battle of the bureaucracies provoked by Senator Jesse Helms's proposal to fold the aid agency (plus the arms control and information agencies) into the State Department, a proposal that had already been recommended and subsequently quashed within the administration itself. This grand turf struggle was intensified by budget-balancing imperatives.

It is too bad that Senator Helms has shown so much interest in bureaucratic consolidation and so little in the importance of foreign aid as an instrument of foreign policy. That leaves Congress evading a role in addressing the hard questions that its budget stricture has forced. Although he wears the mantle of a congressional majority, Mr. Helms still acts the lone oppositionist. His blackmail holds on nominations and treaties are a guerrilla's way of conducting public business.

A president gearing up early in his term might have captured the initiative in a reorganization campaign. This is not what

President Bill Clinton did. He paused, and Mr. Helms zoomed in. Now the State Department, represented on the Hill by Senator John Kerry, is playing catch-up. The negotiation between Mr. Helms and Mr. Kerry is concerned with consolidation of administrative services — a squeeze that budget balancing would probably have required anyway. Because of its large size, its habit of operational independence and its special political vulnerability, the aid agency stands to lose the most from the Helms effort to shrink and centralize the foreign policy apparatus.

Although we have favored the idea of independence for foreign aid, a foreign policy tool many times reorganized over the decades, no organizational scheme ought to be considered sacred. But of the sundry defects ascribed to foreign aid and to foreign policy generally, few seem to us directly attributable to the disposition of the boxes and charts. Good programs ably administered — this seems to us what the doctor ordered. For the combatants, the priority ought to be to get back from bureaucratic and budgetary warfare to preserving a necessary operational autonomy for tested foreign aid programs.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Worries About Youth Crime

The latest FBI Uniform Crime Report shows that the overall crime rate fell again in America last year. Yet officials are justifiably concerned that [this is] the proverbial calm before the storm. The tempest in this case is a large new generation of often disaffected, disenfranchised and increasingly well-armed youths. FBI Director Louis J. Freeh said there was little solace to be found in the crime report's numbers, especially when they included 23,000 murders last year.

Not only were the overall reductions modest, but the wide presence of violent crime perpetrated by an "increasingly growing and violent juvenile population" was cause for fear.

Since 1989, U.S. gun homicides among those under 18 have increased by a staggering 143 percent. Clearly the rising number of violence-prone youngsters, the wide availability of firearms and what Mr. Freeh called the deterioration of "structures that guarantee safe communities and families" are factors.

—Los Angeles Times.

Hope Arrives for Bosnians, and Clinton Takes Over

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Strategically, President Clinton's speech on Bosnia Monday night was firm and clear, sufficient to win public and congressional support for the mission he outlined. But it was the political artistry and human drama that made the address memorable.

Bill Clinton did not come to office expecting that he would one day risk his presidency on settling the brutal little war in Bosnia. But circumstances have forced him into doing just that — and getting the American people to go along.

Mr. Clinton had to explain both his past tentativeness and his current boldness on Bosnia, and he did a good oratorical job of folding the former into the latter. He did not have the luxury of the stark "This will not stand" declarations that George Bush made about the invasion of Kuwait. Instead he offered a Clinton doctrine for U.S. intervention abroad as a frankly sometimes kind of thing:

"We cannot stop war for all time but we can stop some wars. We cannot save all women and all children, but we can save many of them. We can't do everything, but we must do what we can."

Those well-marshaled cadences led into Mr. Clinton's explanation of why Bosnia oozes: Under economic sanctions and NA-

TO bombing the Serbs finally became willing to make a peace that U.S. troops could help keep without entering a war.

He swept aside the twists of fate (and his own policy) that produced a largely unexpected peace agreement in Dayton with a masterful declaration of personal responsibility for the American troops who will be shifted from Germany to Bosnia: "I assume full responsibility for any harm that may come to them ... Anyone — anyone — who takes on our troops will suffer the consequences. We will fight fire with fire — and then some."

That passage gives the Republican leadership of Congress a free pass on the troop deployment. There is no percentage for Bob Dole or Newt Gingrich to fight Mr. Clinton on this issue now. And his speech gives the American public an image of presidential leadership on foreign policy that has been lacking.

That image will be reinforced by the president's trip this week to Ireland and Spain — and then to Germany to visit U.S. units due to go to Bosnia.

As things stand now, Mr. Clinton plans to return to Paris in mid-December for the

formal signing of the Bosnia peace treaty — if the treaty holds, if the U.S. budget battle permits and if a diplomatic tussle between Washington and Paris over the conference can be resolved.

The United States sees the Paris ceremony as a formal signing of the documents initiated in Dayton. France wants to make it a substantive negotiating meeting, in which the Bosnian agreement becomes part of a broader European security pact. U.S. officials say Washington is unalterably opposed to any reopening of the Dayton accord.

The tussle over the purpose of the Paris conference adds to strains between Washington and Paris that developed during the Dayton negotiations.

French representative Jacques Blot complained repeatedly and bitterly that the leader of the U.S. delegation, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke, was "bullying" the Europeans into accepting a made-in-America peace. More importantly, Britain and France tangled at the end of the Dayton negotiations over which would host the final conference on Bosnia, with Britain accusing France of not honoring its promises on the subject.

Bruised feelings among allies were in fact a major result of a conference driven

primarily by the need to preserve the unity of NATO, which was being split apart by differing European and American attitudes over the Bosnian conflict.

Mr. Clinton correctly emphasized on Monday that a collapse of NATO would be a disaster for American leadership in world affairs. It was his concern about NATO that forged the chain of events that led him to give the Bosnia speech he thought he would never have to give.

In late 1994, in an almost offhand manner, the president agreed to commit U.S. troops to help evacuate NATO-member troops from Bosnia. When the evacuation became a real possibility last summer, he had little choice but to authorize one last serious diplomatic effort that was backed up by strategic NATO bombing. The unexpected result was Dayton.

Mr. Clinton is far too skilled a political leader to let history seem that accidental. That is the ultimate importance of his speech Monday night. By taking responsibility in such unequivocal terms, he has moved to take control of the events that had forced his hand. This is a speech that he will want to reread frequently to himself, to keep his course fixed, in the difficult months to come.

The Washington Post.

A Convincing Case for the Why, but What About the How?

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — In his speech Monday night, Bill Clinton needed to accomplish two things. One was to explain why the United States has to send 20,000 troops to implement the peace in Bosnia, and the other was to explain how American goals there can be accomplished with a limited U.S. military involvement. He certainly made a strong case for the why, but he left the how disturbingly unclear.

As far as the why goes, it is hard to dispute President Clinton's argument. By backing up a Balkan peace agreement that the United States itself negotiated, it will be bringing a halt to the cycle of killing and rape, giving the combatants a chance to reconcile, stabilizing Central Europe and assuming the role that an American superpower should assume, which is to lead at a moment when it and it alone can "make the difference for peace."

Whatever he thought about Bosnia in the past, the president seemed to say, these are the stakes now, and to walk away would be a disaster.

He said the role of U.S. troops when they go in will be to make sure that each side withdraws its forces behind the front lines, and then maintain the cease-fire. That, he argued, will create a secure environment in which elections are to be held and in which programs for reconstruction can begin. He said that "this mission should and will take about one year."

Sounds reasonable. Just one question: How? Not how are U.S. troops going to accomplish the above missions, but how are they going to accomplish those missions within one year and then withdraw without the whole situation collapsing? There was no exit strategy in that speech.

Is the Clinton plan to give Bosnia a one-year chance at peace and the exit strategy to withdraw in 12 months, whether or not the parties really have reconciled? Is the plan to keep troops in Bosnia until the basic political provisions of the peace accord have been achieved — holding free elections, establishing a federal government and returning refugees — and hope that all this can be accomplished in one year?

Is the plan to give peace a chance, but to arm and train the Muslims so that there will at least be a stable balance of power after one year, so Americans can leave and realistically hope that the peace holds together? Or is the plan to stay in Bosnia for a year, maintain the cease-fire, do the best one can to achieve the political objectives and then let the Europeans remain there and hold the cease-fire together? What constitutes winning in Bosnia?

Not only was there no clear exit strategy in that speech, but it got very fuzzy whenever the

president came to those issues that could involve U.S. troops in something more than limited peacekeeping — in peacemaking and nation-building — such as when he discussed how to get the Serbs and Croats to disarm while rearming the Muslims, or when he discussed America's commitment to seeing Bosnia preserved as a single state.

In fairness, the president should not be held to unrealistic goals. A stable cease-fire that prevents further killing and gives people a decent chance to rebuild their lives is probably the best to hope for. It is also achievable.

The two big parties to the war, Croatia and Serbia, have what they want, which is their own slices of Bosnia. Now they have an interest in consolidating their gains with peace. It is the Muslims who have suffered the most and come out with the least, but they are also in the weakest position to derail this de facto partition.

It is precisely because the

three parties will have different ideas of what America's long-term plan for Bosnia should be and how Americans should achieve it before they leave that the United States needs to be clear with itself going in.

Mr. Clinton's speech soared at times, but it was not his best. There was something missing, some level of self-confidence. Was it because in the back of his mind the president knows that he has an exit date for Bosnia but not an exit strategy?

Then again, maybe he has a strategy but for diplomatic reasons cannot lay it out on the table now. Or maybe he is confident that it will evolve as things go along. To some degree, any mission like this is a shake of the dice, and not everything can be specified from the get-go. But you sure increase the odds of winning if you at least start with a clear idea of how you will know when you have won.

The New York Times.

Forget the Monarchs and Make Do With Workaday Politicians

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — When the antics and confessions of Charles and Di are not provoking gales of laughter, they call forth a certain earnest regret. This is not how royalty is supposed to behave. Here is a crowd — Charles, Di, Fergie, Randy Andy and the rest — who are paid gobs of money by British taxpayers to be symbols of, well, something, and they can't even pull that off.

When it comes to such regrets, count me out. The world should be grateful to this Windsor lot for proving what Americans' forebears understood long ago. Republics are better than monarchies. Monarchism and its philosophical ally, aristocracy, are dead ideas that deserve to stay dead.

Give that 18th century pundit, Tom Paine, credit for calling this one right. "For all men being originally equal," he wrote in "Common Sense," "no one by birth

could have a right to set his own family in perpetual preference to all others forever, and though himself might deserve some degree of honors of his contemporaries, yet his descendants might be far too unworthy to inherit them."

And here is the clincher: "One of the strongest natural proofs of the folly of hereditary right in kings is that nature disapproves of it. Otherwise, she would not so frequently turn it into ridicule." And here Paine used some particularly colorful language — this is a family newspaper — to suggest that the linear successors of even great monarchs proved as embarrassing to their families as to those who were forced to live under their rule.

You would think this a settled issue. Not even Pat Buchanan is lobbying for hereditary monarchy, even if he is a little soft on the old

Hapsburg empire. But the truth is more complicated. Monarchical and aristocratic yearnings lie just under the surface in many of the democracies as voters translate their impatience with politicians as a group into a wish for something resembling "a better class of people" to run things.

If you want to be a real republican (that's small-r, and can be defined here as the opposite of a monarchist), you don't have to love politicians, but you do need to respect their craft. Politicians are what you get when you toss out the kings and the princes.

The best defense of the British royals was that constitutional monarchy neatly parceled out the responsibilities of state. The monarch and his or her family provided the nation with the symbolic unity it needed. The argument went something like this:

Citizens have certain natural patriotic sympathies that go well beyond their loyalty to the government of the day. They like the idea of personalizing those sympathies, of having a particular figure who embodies them. If people have such yearnings, far better that the symbol be a powerless monarch than a power-hungry politician or would-be dictator.

I confess to having seen a logic to this argument when I lived in Britain during Richard Nixon's fall in Watergate. The American president, it seemed, carried too much freight. He was given the job of being both the symbol of the nation and the head politician who was necessarily engaged in the grubby business of getting things done and getting re-elected. Nobody could do both jobs effectively. One of the attractive things about British politics was its refusal to pretend too much about the qualities of politicians.

With the Queen carrying the totemic burdens, on one could conceive of depositing his deepest longings in the persons of Harold Wilson or Edward Heath, then the country's two leading politicians. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Heath were treated like politicians and no more, which seemed a fine democratic sentiment.

But there were two deep flaws in this argument. The practical flaw is that other democracies effectively split the jobs of president and prime minister. A democratically chosen president can carry the symbolic duties as effectively as a monarch, and a democratically chosen prime minister can worry about the real decisions. Israel has such a system, as do postwar Italy and Germany. They have done just fine without kings or queens.

But the second issue is more important: that free citizens should neither need nor want hereditary or even personalized symbols of unity. Monarchies were junked precisely because people traded their faith in symbols for a confidence that, for better or worse, they could (and ought to) rule themselves.

They could live with the fact that those they chose to run their governments would always be less than perfect, and that the task of self-government itself would always be contentious, thereby requiring a class of people (politicians) willing to accept that they would be frequently vilified and never deified.

Far better this than the pretense that there exist individuals who are "born to rule" and that it is possible for leaders to be "above politics" or "outside the fray." If human leaders, no matter how gifted or ethical, ought never be believed when they make such a claim.

Imagine a politician saying now what James I told Parliament in 1609: "The state of monarchy is the supreme thing upon the earth, for kings are not only God's lieutenants upon the earth and sit upon God's throne, but even by God himself, they are called Gods." On his very worst days, Newt Gingrich would never say such a thing. That is the mark of progress.

Let us lift a glass to the House of Windsor for finishing the job started by Washington, Jefferson and Tom Paine. God save Citizen Charles and Citizen Di.

The Washington Post.

Not Gambling but Fun for Families

By Robert Goodman

WASHINGTON — Across America, gambling casinos are being proposed as a magic bullet for a host of economic problems. Promoters promise to bail out Chicago's overbuilt hotel business; substitute for devastated steel factories in Gary, Indiana; counterbalance the effects of declining oil prices in Louisiana; replace vanishing jobs in Connecticut's defense industry; provide work for idle New England fishermen.

The amount of money and people involved in legalized gambling is startling. From 1988 to 1994, total yearly revenues in casinos alone nearly doubled, from \$8 billion to about \$15 billion. Casinos are now operating in 23 states and under consideration in many others. Legal gambling in all forms (including casinos, lotteries, parimutuel racing and other government-promoted ventures) now generates about \$40 billion a year.

Gambling is rapidly becoming a new national political issue, dividing both parties. For Republicans, the issue pits major campaign contributors from the gaming industry against the party's "traditional values" activists. Democrats are split between gambling interests and the party's loyalists in poor neighborhoods, such as black ministers, who fear the effects of gambling on the poor.

Senators Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, and Richard Lugar, Republican of Indiana, and Representative Frank Wolf, Re-

publican of Virginia, have recently introduced bills to create a national commission to study the effects of gambling proliferation. President Bill Clinton has endorsed the idea.

A major campaign to defeat this legislation has been launched by the gambling industry's lobbying wing, the American Gaming Association. By focusing its public relations campaign on how much fun it is to play, the industry has been able to avoid discussion of how much people lose, how the rise in gambling opportunities encourages addictive behavior and how it creates enormous costs for the rest of society.

For the promoters, the word "gambling" doesn't exist. In the language of their gambable, they call it "gaming" and they call those members of the public who win and lose money in their establishments "players," never gamblers. Put a theme park next to the casino and the casino becomes a "family entertainment center."

The public costs of gambling show up in many ways. Consumer spending is diverted into gambling from restaurants, movie theaters, sports venues, bowling alleys, clothing stores and other local businesses, while police departments, courts and prison systems find themselves dealing with the criminal activity of addicted gamblers who don't pay their

bill and taxes, write bad checks, embezzle money and commit fraud.

A recent Wisconsin Policy Research Institute report concluded that the costs of compulsive gamblers in that state were running at more than \$160 million a year.

Even more disturbing than the financial costs are the human tragedies. State and local governments are creating a climate in which many ordinary people are being drawn into criminal activities that destroy their lives. Duraud F. Jacobs, a professor of psychiatry at California's Loma Linda University, found that most of the people who commit crimes to support their compulsive gambling had no prior criminal records.

Jeffrey Bloomberg, a South Dakota state's attorney, has described a rise in child abuse and neglect cases, including children left in cars all night while their parents gambled, and families without groceries because they had gambled away their paychecks.

If the gambling industry really believes it is just promoting an innocent form of family entertainment, why is it afraid of a national commission to study the impact of gambling?

The writer is author of "The Luck Business: The Devastating Consequences and Broken Promises of America's Gambling Explosion." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Hooted Off Stage

PARIS — Mile. Duclerc, a music-hall singer of extremely risky songs, created a public scandal yesterday [Nov. 29]. She was invited to take part in the matinee given at the Châtelet Theatre and was set down to sing two songs. When the singer appeared, the songs proved to be of so grossly indecent a character that the audience, which was largely composed of ladies with their families, waxed indignant and finally hissed and hooted Mile. Duclerc off the stage. The demonstration was approved by all present.

1920: Cotton Prices Fall

CAIRO — In a statement issued by the Government it is pointed out that the prices of Egyptian cotton have suffered an abnormal fall and that America, which last year purchased one-third of the Egyptian crop, is now taking only insignificant quantities, which fact is ex-

ercising a very depressing effect on values. The statement further remarks that present prices will leave a substantial profit to the cultivator who works his own land, but the cultivator who is renting on the basis of last year's prices will be faced with a heavy loss. This will have a most injurious effect on the well-being and tranquility of the agricultural population.

1945: Tito's Republic

LONDON — Yugoslavia abolished the monarchy and became a Federated Republic today [Nov. 29]. Belgrade radio reported. The action was taken through Constituent Assembly approval of a proclamation read by Marshal Tito. As quoted by Exchange Telegraph, the radio said the United States, British and Russian Ambassadors attended the legislative session. Thousands of Belgrade citizens demonstrated in the streets, hailing Marshal Tito and the young Republic.

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OPINION/LETTERS

When a Liberal Doesn't Know Which Label Really Fits

By James K. Glassman

WASHINGTON — It's annoying to be called a conservative when you aren't. That has been my fate in recent months, mainly because I agree with Republicans that government shouldn't spend more money than it raises.

But, in fact, I am a liberal — or I would be a liberal if that perfectly good word had not been hijacked by people who could be more properly described as socialists, social democrats or progressives.

Up until a few decades ago, a liberal was someone who believed in personal and economic freedom and a restricted role for government. On the contrary, most liberals today believe that, through taxes and regulations, government is the most effective way to improve economy and society.

Unfortunately, people whose political philosophy is similar to mine no longer have a good word to describe themselves. Conservatism isn't it. Libertarian? Maybe, but that's an awkward, made-up word with crankish connotations.

Friedrich August Hayek, an Austrian economist and psychologist who is something of a saint to many on the right, understood the problem back in 1960, when he wrote an essay titled "Why I Am Not a Conservative."

He opposed conservatism for reasons that resonate today. He said, for instance, that moral and religious ideals are not "proper objects of coercion." And he worried about conservatism's "hostility to internationalism [free trade, immigration, the United Nations] and its proneness to a strident nationalism."

But Mr. Hayek made a more subtle — and more important — argument. He began by defining conservatism's main function as "opposition to drastic change." That's a good description of the mission of most Republicans in the U.S. Congress, including the House speaker, Newt Gingrich — though he's often depicted as a revolutionary.

The main instrument of Republican policy is the budget, and look what it's trying to do: roll back the increases in Medicare spending from 10 percent to 6 percent annually, collect \$11.2 trillion in taxes over the next seven years instead of the \$11.4 trillion desired by the Democrats and so on. In all, Republicans want to raise tax revenues 5 percent a year and spending 3 percent a year. The ideal for Democrats is raising revenues 5.5 percent and spending 4 percent — not much difference.

This budget perfectly illustrates what Mr. Hayek calls his "decisive objection" to conservatism: "By its very nature, [conservatism] cannot offer an alternative to the direction in which we are moving. It may succeed by its resistance to current tendencies in slowing down undesirable developments, but, since it does not indicate another direction, it cannot prevent their continuance."

"It has, for this reason, invariably been the fate of conservatism to be dragged along a path not of its own choosing. The tug of war between conservatives and progressives can only affect the speed, or the direction, of contemporary developments."

In other words, conservatives can only say: "Whoa! You're going a little too fast!" That's not particularly inspirational — which may explain why Mr. Gingrich's movement seems to be running out of steam.

Liberals (and I'll continue to use the word here the way that Mr. Hayek does) look at society in a completely different way. They want tough, simple laws to protect people and property from violence and theft, and a strong military to protect them from foreign threats. But beyond that, classical liberals believe that individuals should be left to their own devices — to pursue happiness the way they see it.

Luckily, this unfettered pursuit has been shown to promote economic prosperity much better than government planning — but, even if it didn't, true liberals would place personal freedom far above other values.

One reason is that personal freedom promotes other values. Good examples are thrift, charity and family obligations, which have eroded in the United States as the government has taken more responsibility for citizens' welfare.

Conservatives espouse such values, too, but they have a hard time living with others who don't. The reason, says Mr. Hayek, is that they neglect the first principle of liberalism — that everyone should be free to pursue his own happiness — which in turn means that "we agree to tolerate much that we dislike."

As Mr. Hayek puts it, "For a liberal the importance he personally attaches to specific goals is no sufficient justification for forcing others to serve them."

This is tough medicine for conservative moralists to swallow. It also means that government must jettison policy prerogatives cherished by Republicans and Democrats alike. For instance, the government should not subsidize agriculture or home ownership or scientific research by corporations.

It should not run railroads or power plants; it should not promote fuel made from corn, rebuild downtowns, fund art projects or own 50 percent of land in the West. It should not redistribute income (though it should provide short-term help for the indigent). It should not operate a retirement or health care system.

The goals may be worthy, but they can be achieved just as well by individuals, alone or organized voluntarily. For the government to meet such ends, it has to abridge personal freedom by taking money away from people who may disagree.

And the sums have become enormous. The median married couple (earning \$53,000) currently devotes 40 percent of its income to federal, state and local taxes, according to the Tax Foundation.

But simply scaling that figure back to 37 or 38 percent isn't enough. What believers in classical liberalism must do is clearly delineate the limited realm of government from the expansive realm of free individuals — and glorify the latter.

This is a position, writes Mr. Hayek, that's "based on courage and confidence, on a preparedness to let change run its course even if we cannot predict where it will lead."

Is this conservatism? Not on your life.

The Washington Post

Perpetual Youth in a Pill? A Hard-to-Swallow Idea

By M. G. Lord

NEW YORK — The other day, a friend bombarded me with a sales pitch for melatonin, the magical hormone supplement that is suddenly everywhere — hailed in a best-selling book and countless articles as a hazard-free antidote to jet lag and insomnia.

A natural substance that regulates the body's time clock, melatonin, says Newsweek, is "the all-natural nightcap."

Ordinarily I would ignore such

MEANWHILE

hype, but I couldn't believe the change in my friend.

A world-weary, gravel-voiced novelist in her fifth decade who juggles three jobs and writes fiction at night, she has never appeared especially perky.

Yet after taking melatonin for only one week, she said she felt "refreshed, energetic, in harmony with the world."

And she did, in fact, beam with the wide-eyed glow of a young Mary Tyler Moore.

A chronic insomniac myself, I ran to the health food store and spent \$11.75 on 120 three-milligram capsules, one of which I swallowed at bedtime. I yearned to wake up refreshed and rejuvenated, without the muss and fuss of surgery or costly applications of Retin-A.

But 10 percent of melatonin users are impervious to its benefits — and I was apparently one of them. Not only did I write and twitch until 4 A.M., but when I finally dropped off, it was into a nightmare.

I dreamed that the MacDowell artists' colony, which I had recently visited, had been transformed into a Swedish prison camp. Forced to spend whole days in darkness, its inmates shuffled around in baggy gray pajamas stenciled with their Social Security numbers.

Theo I remembered: Insomnia has much to recommend it. Many great men — Vladimir Nabokov, Thomas Edison, Abraham Lincoln — hit upon history-making ideas while pacing around at night.

"Sleep is the most morose fraternity in the world," Nabokov wrote in his autobiography. "It is a mental torture I find debasing."

"I simply cannot get used to the nightly betrayal of reason, humanity, genius," continued the Russian writer. "No matter how great my weariness, the wrench of parting with consciousness is unspeakably repulsive to me."

The pursuit of sleep is even more degraded when combined with the

quest for eternal youth — the other component of the melatonin craze. Even if the hormone actually thwarts aging, as its proponents claim, what good would it do? It might make you live longer and look younger, but you'd just squander those extra years sleeping.

The more I read about melatonin, the more its popularity baffled me.

Melatonin is called the magical hormone, a cure for insomnia and the ravages of time. But this writer still couldn't sleep.

Finally I asked John Meyer, a friend who is the director of pharmacy and medical education at Bronx-Lebanon Hospital in New York City, to tell me what the hormone actually does.

Among other things, he said, "it lowers the body temperature by a few fractions of a degree," and pointed out that some people sleep better during the winter or in air-conditioned rooms.

Could the anti-aging effect be linked to cold? Refrigeration, after all, preserves food.

This reminded me of a folk remedy that I once read about. It involves taking a bath before bedtime, then climbing under the covers while still wet.

True, your sheets get a bit clammy, but — the theory goes — you deplete so much energy warming up that you promptly conk out.

I tried it once, and it worked perfectly. This technique could become the next big fad in insomnia relief.

If, that is, someone can use it to sell something — say, terry-cloth sheets.

The writer, the author of "Forever Barbie: The Unauthorized Biography of a Real Doll," contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Embarrassing Display

Regarding "EU Absorbs Embarrassing Lessons in Bosnia Accord" (Nov. 23):

I am a German living in France. I am outraged and ashamed by the lame and lamentable excuses made by Klaus Kinkel and Hervé de Charette for the unbelievable behavior of Europe's governments during the Yugoslav war. Nearly everything that had to be done was done by America while Europe helplessly stood by.

What an embarrassing and frightening display of incompetence to solve our own European problems this was!

HELG KUHNI,
Cannes.

Poland's Vote

Regarding "Citizen Walesa Has a Role as a Necessary Political Troublemaker" (Opinion, Nov. 23):

One must not forget that a vote for Alexander Kwasniewski was a vote against the Catholic Church.

Fifty years ago, the Communists provided a great service to Poland by ridding it of the Nazi occupation. Problem was, they outstayed their welcome by about 45 years. While the church (and Lech Walesa) certainly deserve a standing ovation for their role in destroying Communism in Poland, the voters decided that five years was more than enough of their politics.

Soon, the church will learn what the Tatars, Teutonic Knights, Turks, Swedes, Germans and Russians have all painfully learned — that Poland will ultimately be ruled only by Poland.

JOHN KROTZER,
Warsaw.

Spanish Outrage

Regarding "Spaniards' Outrage Points Up a Moral Sense Missing Elsewhere," by William Pfaff (Opinion, Nov. 21):

Outraged public reaction to the murder of Basque terrorist leaders and activists by the Spanish government indeed suggests "that

Spain today is a society with moral expectations of its leaders rather higher than in most countries."

Spain has enjoyed democratic government for only 18 years, and the public has not become as weary or cynical as the public in long-established democracies.

There is, however, a less exalted reason for the outrage as expressed in much of the Spanish media.

When the actions were occurring in the mid-1980s, with all knowledgeable persons realizing that irregular police practices were involved, many members of the media were congratulating the government on its successes in the anti-terrorism struggle.

The same media members now seek to discredit Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and the Socialists by every possible means.

This is a case of muckraking journalists exploiting the moral expectations of a population that has not become too cynical to express moral outrage.

GABRIEL JACKSON,
Barcelona.

There certainly is a "moral sense missing" in William Pfaff's article about the murder of people living in France by death squads organized by the Spanish government in the mid-1980s.

The article suggests, first, that every government engages in such activity, which may be true but hardly justifies the implication that it should be condoned, and second, that those who were killed got what they deserved.

The purpose of the death squads was not to eliminate specific individuals but to sow terror in southern France in order to pressure the French government into cracking down on Basque dissidents.

WILLIAM MYERS,
Madrid.

U.S. in Japan

Regarding "Why Keep U.S. Forces in Japan?" (Opinion, Nov. 7):

The writer uses the heinous rape on Okinawa as an occasion to call for the withdrawal of U.S. forces

from Japan, which the Pentagon believes prevent Japan from becoming "polarized, unstable and perhaps militaristic again."

But U.S. forces are not in Japan to stabilize the country. They are there to stabilize a potentially unstable region, a view universally held by the leaders of East Asia today.

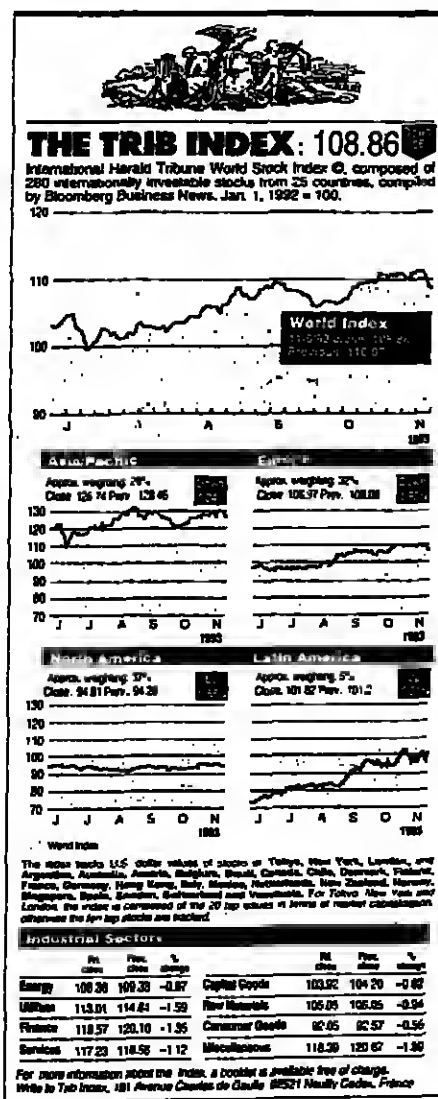
North Korea aside, no East Asian nation asks that the United States withdraw its forces, quite the contrary.

What has been gained while U.S. forces have been in East Asia? The record is clear: decades of regional stability, a sine qua non for the Asian economic miracle; the steady accumulation of capital there, much of it invested outside the region; the absence of a major arms race, including a nuclear one.

Seeking a more mature U.S.-Japanese security relationship is much overdue. Withdrawing the tangible expression of the American commitment to a stable East Asia is a lousy departure point.

BRADFORD DISMUKES,
La Motte, France.

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HEALTH/SCIENCE

Air Bags: Caution Required

By Jane E. Brody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Air bags save lives: more than 911 in the United States since 1987, and 374 last year alone, according to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis. More important, perhaps, just in the terms of numbers, they have prevented many thousands of serious and deforming injuries.

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety reports that there are 23 percent fewer deaths than expected among drivers involved in head-on and front-angle crashes of cars equipped with air bags. The devices are more effective at saving lives among those driving large cars (a 30 percent reduction) than among those driving small cars (a 14 percent reduction).

A four-year study of 2,300 accidents in New Jersey conducted by plastic surgeons at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School in New Brunswick showed that motorists who used both lap and shoulder belts and drove cars equipped with air bags reduced their risk of serious facial injuries by 75 percent.

There are now more than 33 million cars on the road in the U.S. equipped with driver-side air bags, and 15 million also have bags to protect front-seat passengers. All passenger cars manufactured in the U.S. after Sept. 1, 1997, will have to be equipped with air bags for both the driver and front-seat passengers. However, nearly all manufacturers are now installing driver-side air bags, and many are also adding passenger-side air bags in all new cars, sports utility vehicles and light trucks.

But air bags are not perfect, and neither are the drivers and passengers who ride in cars with air bag protection. Air bags have inflated and injured and even killed pas-

sengers in vehicles involved in nothing more than a fender-bender that in all likelihood would not have injured anyone. For example, one child died of a broken neck caused by an air bag that inflated when his grandmother bumped into a concrete wall while parking the car.

Those at greatest risk of injury caused by an air bag are small children, short or obese adults, disabled people and anyone who drives or rides unbelted. Those who sit close to the steering wheel are likely to be struck with great force by an inflating air bag.

Although 43 percent of air bag deployments have resulted in at least one air-bag-related injury, the overwhelming majority of these injuries have been minor. For example, a review of 614 injuries published earlier this year in the *Annals of Emergency Medicine* showed that 96 percent were minor, 3 percent were classified as moderate and fewer than 1 percent were considered serious.

The industry is currently working furiously to improve these devices so that inappropriate inflations and other preventable air-bag accidents will not occur.

The next generation of air bags, called "smart bags," will employ sensors that can adjust inflations depending on whether occupants are belted, on their position in their seats, including the distance from the steering wheel or dashboard, and even on their size and weight. Several companies are also considering installing additional air bags to protect occupants in side collisions.

The occupants of vehicles also need improvement. In a country in which only 40 percent to 50 percent of drivers and front-seat passengers use lap-shoulder belts and 35 percent of young children ride unrestrained, air bags threaten to induce even further complacency about buckling up. Yet the National Highway Traffic Safety

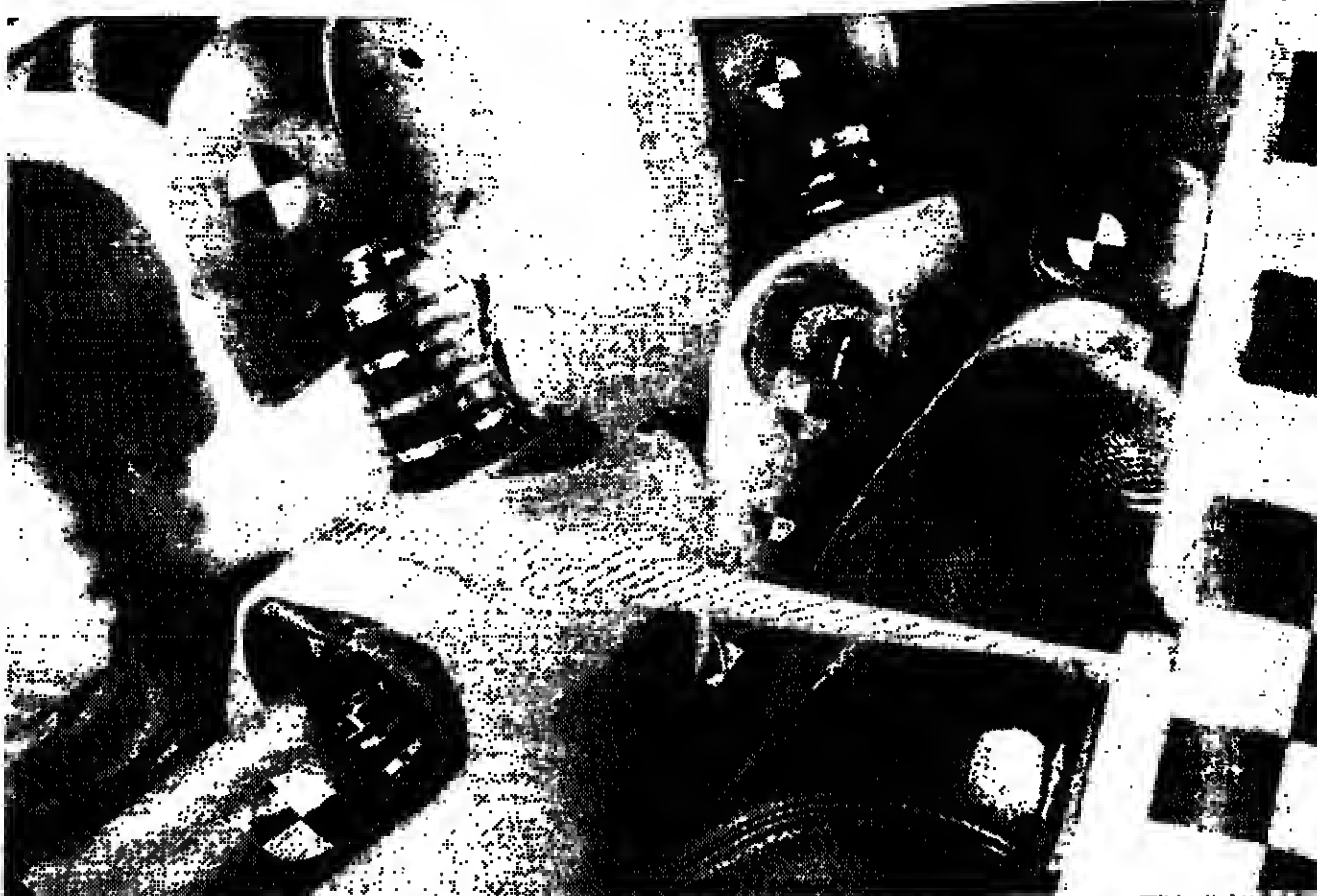
Administration advises that seat belts remain the main source of protection in any kind of accident, while air bags offer "supplemental protection" only in front-end collisions.

Air bags do not protect drivers or passengers in side and rear-end collisions and rollovers; seat belts do. Last year, the administration estimates, seat belts alone saved almost 9,200 lives and prevented more than 211,000 moderate to critical injuries. The four drivers who have suffered fatal air bag injuries to their heads, chests or both were unbelted when the accidents occurred.

Furthermore, Americans tend not to read directions or heed warnings, especially when they think "there's nothing to it," as might seem to be the case with self-activated air bags.

DESPITE two years of repeated warnings and instructions posted since August 1994 on vehicle visitors and infant car seats and in owner's manuals stating that babies in rear-facing car seats should not ride in the front seat of a vehicle with a passenger-side air bag, several infants have been killed by air bags because these warnings were ignored.

The child who died in his grandmother's car was sitting in the front seat and was not buckled in, which allowed the air bag to hit his head with undue force. This child was one of about half a dozen air-bag-related fatalities among small children who were riding unbelted in the front seats of vehicles involved in low-speed crashes that the youngsters might otherwise have survived. Even if your vehicle has dual air bags, never neglect to fasten the lap-shoulder belt when driving or riding in the front passenger seat. Infants under 20 pounds (9 kilos) should always be placed in a rear-facing infant seat in the back seat of the vehicle.



To make air bags safer, researchers are using tests like this one to help prevent injuries.

Dangerous Power of Suggestion

By Philip J. Hilts
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — For years, doctors have recognized the placebo effect in medicine: that patients improve because they believe they will. According to papers presented at a conference, the opposite effect may be equally powerful: Patients get sick because they believe they will.

The placebo effect has been studied in hundreds of experiments in medicine, but its negative counterpart has just begun to receive attention, and about two dozen experiments were cited Tuesday at the American Health Foundation meeting in New York.

To distinguish the positive from the negative effects of

belief, the scientists use the terms placebo for positive effects and nocebo, or negative effects.

"Beliefs can make us sick as well as healthy," Dr. Robert A. Hahn of the Federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said. "The nocebo phenomenon is a little-recognized facet of culture that may be responsible for a substantial variety of pathology."

In some respects, the nocebo label refers to the phenomenon of psychosomatic illness. But the term does not include hypochondria and refers to an effect that any otherwise healthy person may experience.

Dr. Hahn, a cultural anthropologist and an epidemiologist, cited studies describing

the effects of negative expectations that could be as minor as a rash or as serious as death. He noted that although the effect of people's mental states on the outcome of disease had been studied occasionally, only one study, in 1993, had the necessary controls to eliminate other factors.

That study looked at ischemic heart disease, a shortage of blood flow to the heart. It found that those patients who had depressive disorders, and thus severely negative thinking, had on average 1.6 times as many episodes of the disease and were 1.5 times as likely to die of it. It was also found that the severity of patient hopelessness was proportional to the increase in sickness and death.

Dr. Hahn estimated that 5 percent of the 26,000 deaths

from ischemic heart disease each year could be attributed to the patients' negative expectations about the disease.

He said another study had shown that when asthmatics inhaled saline solution from a nebulizer, their reaction was largely determined by what they had been told: Those told it was inert experienced no symptoms, but 47.5 percent of those told they were inhaling allergens had attacks. When the same patients got the same solution, but were told it would relieve symptoms, they ended.

The researchers said that because the symptoms were triggered by patient beliefs did not make them less real or less costly to the patients, and the possibility that expectations could be a major factor in illness should be taken seriously.

IN BRIEF

Genetic Clue Is Found To Invasive Breast Cancer

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Scientists report that they have discovered a genetic trait in certain breast lesions that may help predict which women are at high risk for later developing invasive breast cancer but it is still preliminary. Patricia Steeg, a molecular biologist at the National Cancer Institute, is the lead author of a study this week in the journal *Nature Medicine*.

She and her colleagues studied biopsies of nearly 100 women and found a connection between the more aggressive lesions and excess activity in a gene known as cyclin D, which has a role in how cells divide. The researchers used elaborate genetic tests, which would not be practical for large-scale clinical use. But because scientists already know quite a bit about cyclin D, it should be possible to develop a cheaper and easier test based on antibodies, study co-author Dr. David Page, a pathologist at Vanderbilt University, said.

Although these lesions were removed completely, women who showed "overexpression" of cyclin D were more likely to develop breast cancer later near the site of the original lesion, the scientists found.

Finnish Researchers Link Pacifiers to Ear Infections

WASHINGTON (WP) — Children who use pacifiers beyond 10 months of age face a significantly greater risk of ear infections than those who stop using them, according to Finnish researchers reporting in the journal *Pediatrics*.

University of Oulu researchers spent 15 months studying 845 children who attended day-care centers in Finland. They found that 30 percent of pacifier-using children less than 2 years of age developed at least three ear infections a year compared with 21 percent of those who didn't suck on pacifiers. Nearly 31 percent of 2- and 3-year-olds who sucked on pacifiers in this age group had at least three ear infections per year, compared with 13 percent of children the same age who didn't use pacifiers.

The researchers note that sucking on a pacifier "increases the discharge of saliva, which is an important medium for the spread of microbes from person to person."

Pills vs. Psychotherapy

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a challenge to prevailing guidelines in psychiatry, a study by psychologists, who cannot prescribe medication, contends that psychotherapy works as well as medication for the treatment of depression.

The conclusion — hotly contested by psychiatrists who specialize in the treatment of depression and who can prescribe medication — was based on a review of dozens of studies involving several thousand depressed patients. The studies systematically compared antidepressant medication with psychotherapy.

"Despite the conventional wisdom, the data suggest that there is no stronger medicine than psychotherapy in the treatment of depression, even if severe," wrote Dr. David Antonuccio, a psychologist at the University of Nevada School of Medicine in Reno, and colleagues, in *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*.

But Dr. David Kupfer, a psychiatrist at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School and a co-author of one of the studies reviewed, said: "I'm mildly incensed by the article. It's a selective review of data to make a point, and may be misleading for patients and their families."

Underlying the scientific debate, some experts say, lies a turf war between psychiatrists, who are medical doctors, and non-medical psychotherapists, like psychologists and clinical social workers. Dr. Kupfer said, "The war should not be over who's going to collect the few dollars they pay these days for treating depressed patients, but over finding a cure for these disorders."

The studies that were reviewed dealt only with patients who suffered from "unipolar" depression, not the "bipolar" kind, more commonly known as manic-depression, whose symptoms include periods of elation as well as depression.

Symptoms of unipolar depression include, in addition to feelings of sadness, remorse and hopelessness, loss of appetite, difficulty sleeping and sluggishness. When depression is severe, and particularly when there is a predominance of the physical symptoms, psychiatrists generally assume

that biological causes are predominant and that a medication is the most appropriate remedy. The standard assumption has also been that both psychotherapy and medication can work for mild depression.

The article contends that psychotherapy works as well as medication no matter how severe the depression is. Dr. Antonuccio and his colleagues assert that while the weight of scientific evaluations favors trying psychotherapy with depressed patients before trying medications, the prevailing practice is just the reverse: medication first.

"We're saying the emphasis in treating depression has shifted toward automatically using medications rather than psychotherapy, without any real data to support that shift," said Dr. William Danton, a psychologist at the University of Nevada School of Medicine and a co-author of the article in *Professional Psychology*.

DR. Antonuccio and his colleagues pointed out that medications fared better only on the basis of the clinicians' assessment of how their patients had done, not in evaluations by the patients themselves. Further, the results may have been skewed in favor of the medication, because the placebo was inert rather than an active drug. Thus, the psychiatrists might have realized which patients were actually getting the medication by the patients' side effects, thus breaking the supposed "blind" nature of the study.

The study's authors also pointed out that a 1992 follow-up of the same patients 18 months after their treatment stopped found that the lowest rate of relapse was among patients who received cognitive-behavioral therapy, not the medications.

They add that while some clinicians have interpreted the higher relapse among patients on medication to mean that depression is a chronic disease that requires long-term reliance on antidepressants, an alternate interpretation is that psychotherapy, particularly cognitive-behavioral therapy, serves as a better inoculation against a repeat episode of depression than does treatment with drugs.

The article also cited a 1992 study comparing the effects of antidepressants with cognitive-behavioral therapy. Severely depressed patients fared as well with either

Pitfalls in Gauging Hypertension

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than 250 years ago, a German physician called it "the pulse of the doctor." Today it is called white-coat hypertension. Both refer to the fact that a person's pulse rate and blood pressure are often higher when measured at a doctor's office or clinic than at home, work or play. As a result, some patients may be mistakenly found to be hypertensive and may be needlessly given drugs to bring their pressure down, two new studies suggest.

But while no one questions the existence of white-coat hypertension, there are strong disagreements about interpreting and treating it that could have a significant impact on medical costs and a lasting influence on patients' self-image, employability and insurability, as well as their risks of suffering heart attacks, kidney disease or strokes.

Rather than treat all patients on the basis of office blood pressure readings, some clinicians familiar with the white-coat effect maintain that certain patients should first be fitted with ambulatory blood pressure monitors that automatically record their blood pressure every 15 minutes or so throughout the day and night.

They say an ambulatory device can provide particularly useful information about blood pressure under a wide variety

of circumstances, including while asleep or exercising. Other clinicians insist that ambulatory monitoring is too costly to be widely used and may fail to identify patients who could benefit from treatment.

One study, published in the current issue of *The American Journal of Hypertension*, showed that the white-coat effect was especially pronounced in people over 60. The study was conducted by researchers in Copenhagen who tested the blood pressures of 352 healthy people aged 20 to 79 in the office and with ambulatory monitors as they went about their normal routines.

The researchers, headed by Dr. Niels Winberg of the Frederiksberg Hospital, concluded that the higher blood pressures typically found in older people may in part result from an exaggerated white-coat effect. A similar conclusion was reached earlier this year by Italian researchers who published a study of office and home blood pressure recordings in 1,511 men and women. Dr. Michael A. Weber, an editor of the hypertension journal, said the Italian and Danish findings argue strongly for the usefulness of ambulatory monitoring, which can cost from \$100 to \$350.

"There are too many quick and casual diagnoses of hypertension being made," Dr. Weber said in an interview. "This is a major diagnosis, and it is often the first time patients are brought face to face with

a cardiovascular condition that will influence how they think of themselves and how others think of them, for example, in getting a job or insurance."

Dr. Weber, chairman of medicine at Brookdale Hospital in Brooklyn, said, "Once treatment with blood pressure-lowering medication is started, it's never stopped. Therefore it is a tremendously important diagnosis to get right in the first place."

Furthermore, he said, ambulatory monitoring can encourage patients to stick with treatment if they really need it.

AMONG those who are not enthusiastic about ambulatory monitoring is Dr. Marvin Moser, a hypertension specialist in White Plains, New York, who said the technique was a good way to drive up health-care costs without any clear-cut evidence of benefits. Dr. Moser, who serves on a national commission that has resisted recommending ambulatory monitoring as a routine practice, insists that most people with consistently elevated blood pressure in a clinical setting have underlying problems that increase their risk of cardiovascular complications. Therefore, he said, treatment can reasonably be based on office blood pressure measurements.

Jane E. Brody

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THERE is one circumstance in which an expert will feel compelled to take a few chances. If he or she is well behind in a match, it makes sense to depart slightly from the beaten track in bidding, make some slightly low-percentage plays and hope for exciting deals.

With 9 deals remaining in a 27-board match, Bob and Barbara Sartorius, Bill and Sharon Hait, Lester Sokolower and Barbara Tepper, were trailing by 45 imps against a foursome headed by Art Hoffman.

On the final deal, Bob Sartorius picked up the South hand shown in the diagram and heard his opponents charge into three no-trump. He ventured four spades, an action that would have to be described as rash if he had been doubled for a large penalty. As it is, one must call it audacious, since it was doubled but there was no penalty.

When West led the diamond ace, Bill Hait as North produced a most desirable dummy. All that was necessary for success was to collect the trumps, and at his first opportunity Sartorius finessed the queen with a happy result. There was no temptation to play West for all the missing trumps,

since the final double would not then have come from East.

In the replay, West was, not unusually, permitted to play in three no-trump. That would have been defeated by a spade lead but North chose a club and the game was made. That was 15 imps to the Sartorius team, a victory by 18, and a note of curiosity.

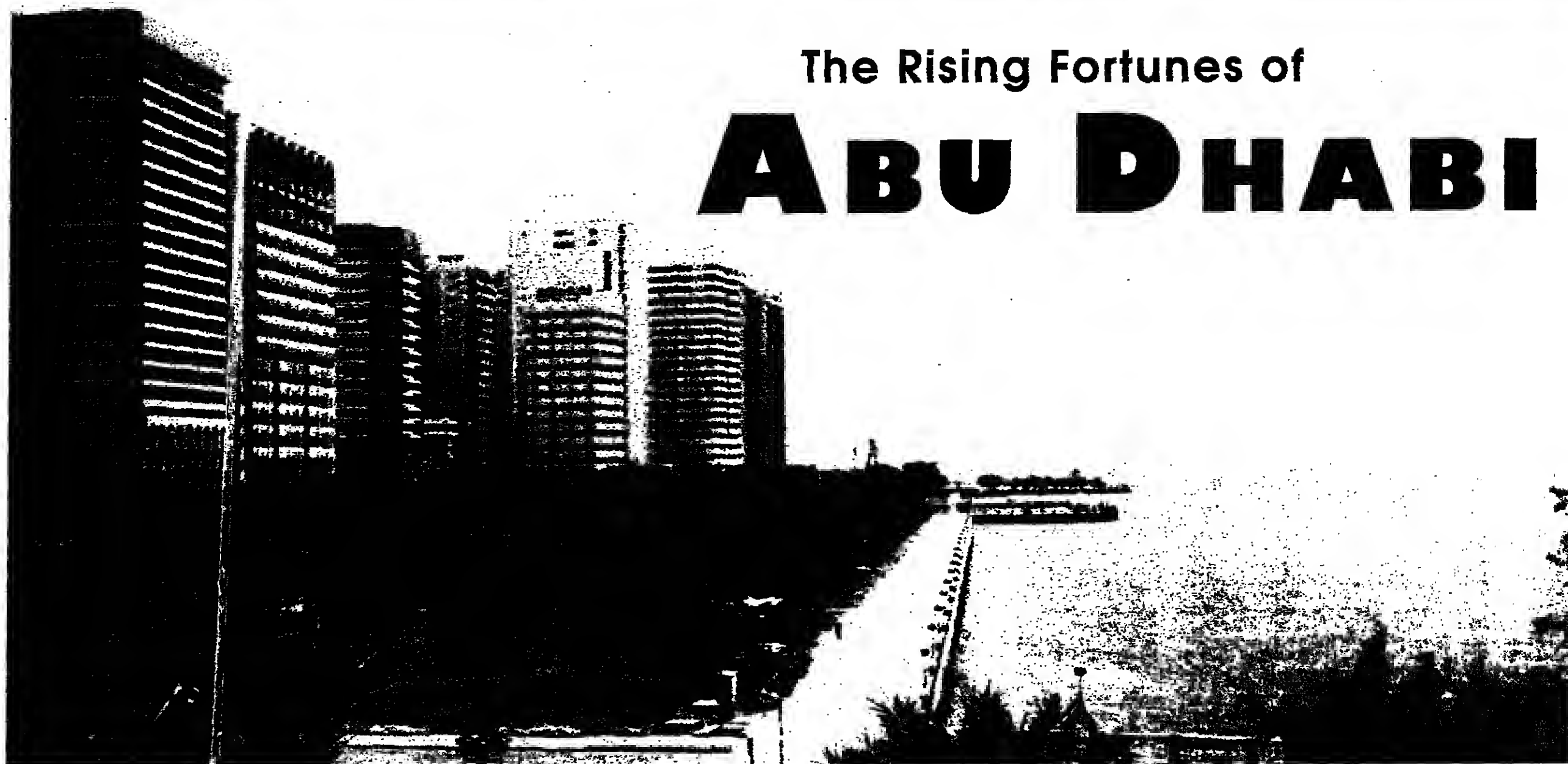
It happened that Sartorius was leading by 3 imps going into the final deal. No heroics were necessary, and the four-spade bid might have lost the match with a different layout.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q 6 3		♠ J	
♥ 10 5		♥ A 7 3	
♦ K 8 4		♦ 10 9 8 5 2	
♣ A 10 8 2		♣ K Q 6 3	
WEST (D)		SOUTH	
♠ K 4		♠ 10 8 7 5 2	
♥ Q 8 6		♥ J 8 4 2	
♦ A Q J 3		♦ 7	
♣ J 9 7 4		♣ 5	

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The Rising Fortunes of ABU DHABI

PETRODOLLARS RECYCLED INTO CONSTRUCTION

Oil and gas exploitation remains the economic motor of the emirate.

A first-time visitor to Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf, might be forgiven for thinking that the only economic activity in the emirate was construction. New high-rise buildings seem to spring up overnight, often replacing buildings that are knocked down because they are either 10 floors or less in height or more than 10 years old.

Business sources estimate that about \$2 billion worth of construction in both the government and private sector is currently under way.

The Abu Dhabi government is virtually the sole generator of economic wealth in the emirate; it pumps it out in the form of oil and gas and immediately recycles about 10 percent annually into the construction sector. Current oil pro-

duction is just over 2.1 million barrels a day, which produces an income of about \$11 billion annually, says Abdullah Nasser bin Huwailil Al Mansoury, first vice-president of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. This provides the emirate with a per-capita income of about \$17,500 a year, one of the world's highest.

Growth cycle

New capital projects for the hydrocarbon industry onshore and offshore are coming on-stream; other downstream activities – refining and petrochemicals – are being developed; the port of Mina Zayed is being expanded; and major improvements are to be made to the international airports at Abu Dhabi and Al Ain. The emirate is in a growth cycle that

is unlikely to be halted despite the current low level of oil prices.

"What you have to remember is that Abu Dhabi has one of the lowest oil-production costs in the world, which could be as low as 60 cents a barrel, maybe even less," says an oil engineer who used to work for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC).

Ensuring market stability

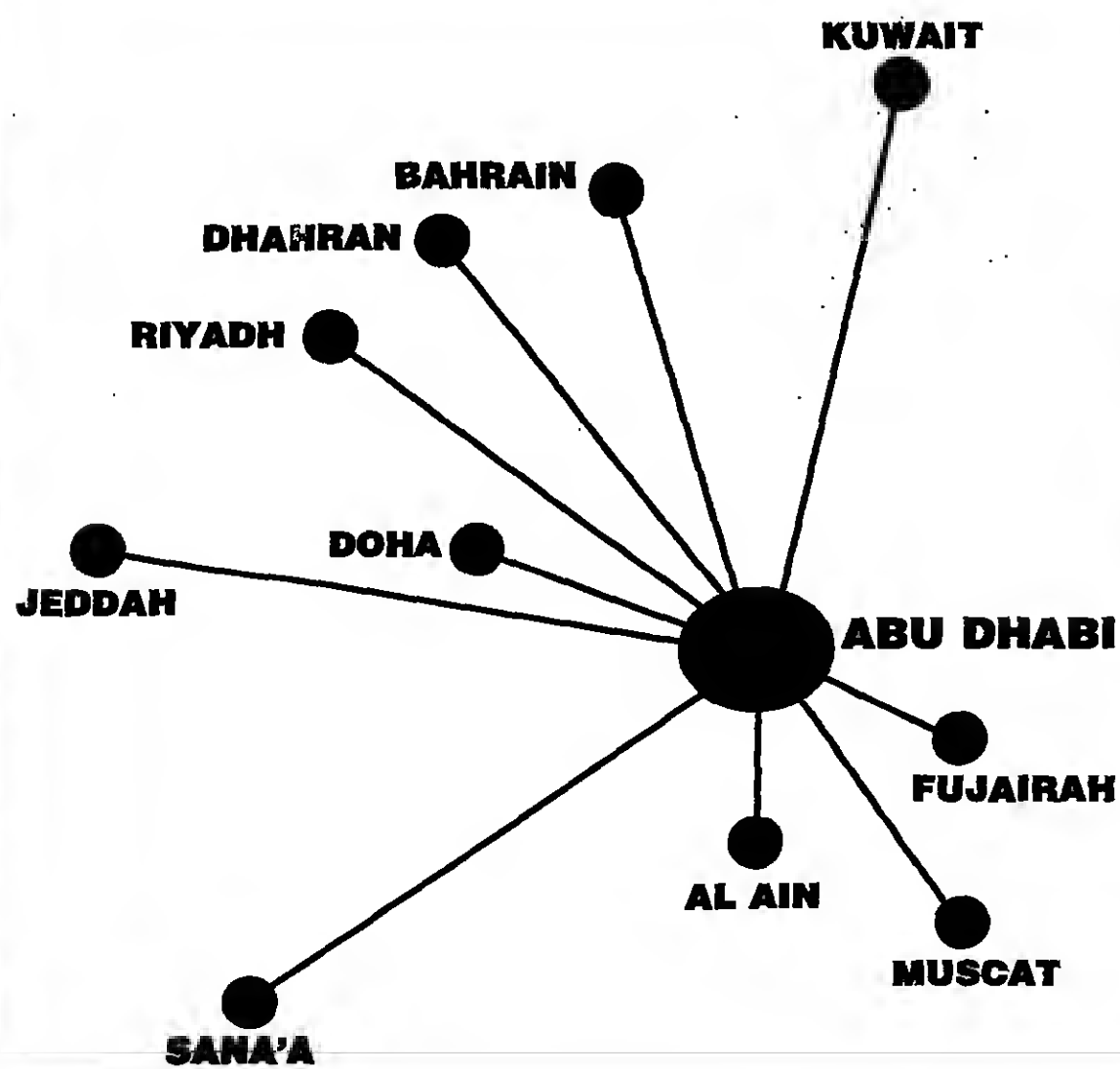
Rakad bin Salem bin Rakad, the acting UAE oil minister, has been urging OPEC members to cut production "to ensure the stability of the market" and to help keep the price from falling. OPEC production has been set at 24.52 million barrels a day – a ceiling that has been constantly broken by

several countries, including Venezuela, Nigeria, Qatar and Gabon.

The UAE's quota is 2.161 million barrels a day. Almost all oil production comes from Abu Dhabi, with a small amount – 0.3 million barrels a day – from Dubai.

The near completion of a \$5 billion expansion program will boost Abu Dhabi's oil production capacity by about 0.5 million barrels a day by the middle of next year. The UAE claims to have about 100 billion barrels of oil reserves, about 10 percent of the world's total. Gas reserves equal 5.7 trillion cubic meters, 4.6 percent of the world's proven reserves, making the UAE the fourth-largest gas producer.

Continued on page 12



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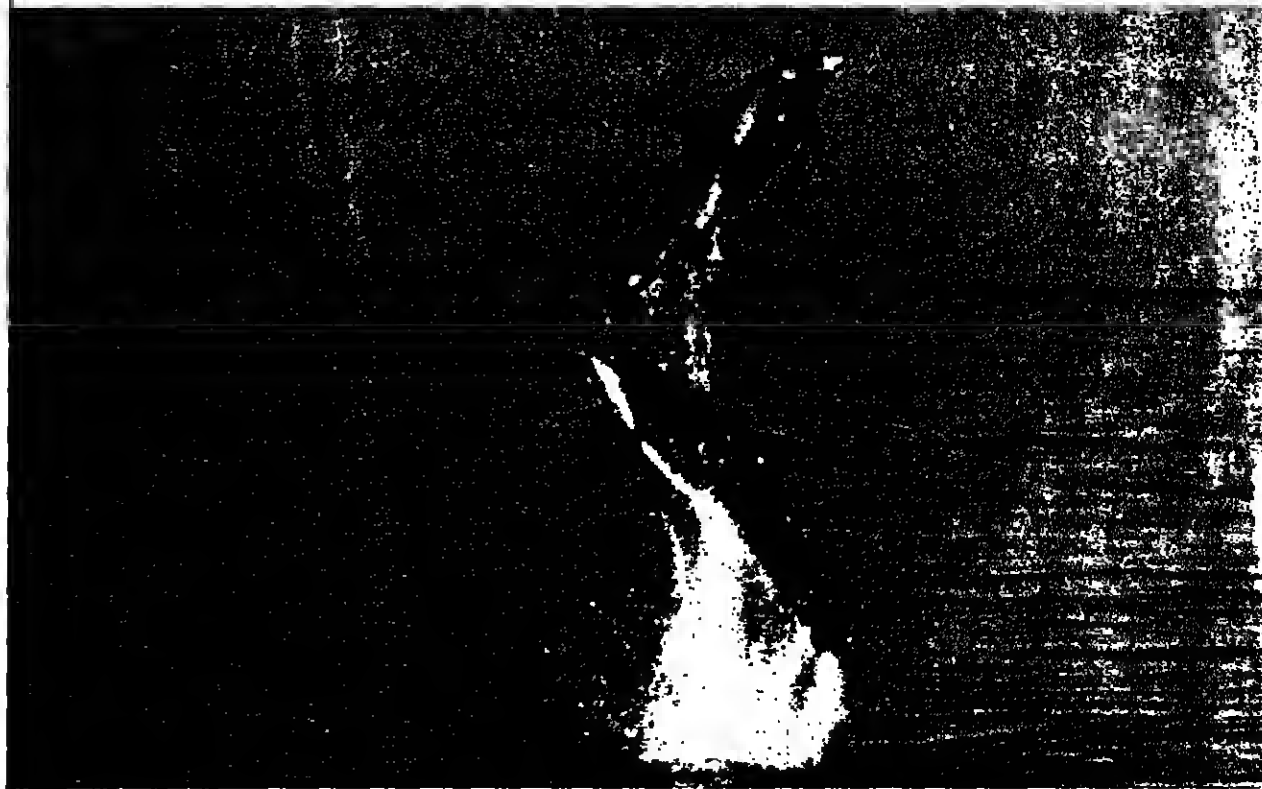
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Accountability...



Tursiops truncatus - Bottle nose dolphin

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UNB is taking a leading role by sponsoring conservationists
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ELECTRONIC SYSTEM POINTS TOWARD STOCK EXCHANGE

Union National Bank launches a new service.

An automated electronic stock trading system has been launched by Abu Dhabi's Union National Bank, which recently moved into a \$67 million glittering white marble and glass corporate headquarters building.

The system, named "Union Securities," is one of the first of its kind in the Gulf; it enables customers to use their own personal computer to access the service. Screens and terminals will be available in the bank's three main branches as well as at the headquarters building.

Anwar Sher, acting chief executive of Union National Bank, says the service allows corporate clients and individuals of high net worth to tap into the \$10 billion securities market. It is a major step toward streamlining the settlement system and offers share registration, custody services and a bulletin board

to give the latest on-line information to customers.

Greater security

At present, the 22 available shares are traded through a number of brokers, of whom only four are officially registered. The bank has also recently launched its own brokerage service.

"We are trying to help both the brokers and the customers by bringing more transparency to the system," says Mr. Sher. "We are trying to develop a more efficient and professional system with greater security and safety. At the moment, settlements are done in a disorganized manner, and investors sometimes have to wait almost three weeks before they can get a certificate."

About 90 million shares are available in the market, which is the second largest and second most active in



"Union Securities" will help streamline the sale and registration of shares.

the region, after Saudi Arabia. Daily trades amount to about \$250,000.

"Union Securities," which has been developed in conjunction with Andersen Consulting, will provide up-to-date prices for stocks, as opposed to the previous day's prices quoted in local newspapers.

Modular basis

The system is currently on demonstration. "The first indications are that it is going down very well," says Mr. Sher. It has been developed

on a modular basis so that it can easily be expanded to meet future demands, which might be for a central registry of securities and trades. "When an official stock market opens, we could be offering a central service," says Mr. Sher.

There has been discussion over many years about opening a stock market in Abu Dhabi and legislation is being drawn up to create one. But Mr. Sher believes nothing will happen for some time.

"However, if the govern-

ment's policy of privatization is to continue, we will see some outflows from the banking system into the capital market, which might speed up the need for a new stock market," says Mr. Sher.

He says that today's market relies on rumors and word of mouth, which allows it to be manipulated by a limited number of investors. Lack of easy access to information has been a major stumbling block to the development of a capital market.

A Bank Keeps Track Of Whales and Dolphins

Tracking funds is one thing, but tracking whales and dolphins is a somewhat unusual activity for a bank. That is exactly what is happening at Abu Dhabi's Union National Bank.

"I think we must be the only bank in the world that has a marine biologist on the payroll," says Anwar Sher, acting chief executive of UNB, which was re-born out of BCCI (Emirates) four years ago. It is now an extremely healthy bank that has been steadily expanding its customer base as well as ensuring that its capital-asset ratio more than meets the 8 percent guidelines laid

down by the Bank for International Settlements.

"However, we have not issued an annual report since we started, and so we cannot expect anyone to look too closely at our figures yet. Hence, in our publicity you will not see any figures relating to the bank — only dolphins and whales," says Mr. Sher, who has become an avid dolphin-watcher.

"I think we must be the only bank in the world that has a marine biologist on the payroll," says Anwar Sher, acting chief executive of Abu Dhabi's Union National Bank

Equally exciting has been the sighting of large baleen whales, including the mighty blue and fin whales — two of the largest mammals known. According to Mr. Baldwin, these whales are well known for their long-distance migration, but their presence in the Gulf is a mystery.

Writing in "Sonar," a magazine devoted to the protection of whales and dolphins, Mr. Baldwin states: "It is difficult to know what these whales are doing in the area. Blocked to the north by the Asian land mass and over 24 degrees north of the equator, the whales either breed in the Gulf's warm waters and perform mammoth journeys to southern

Research

What may have started off as a subtle below-the-line public-relations exercise has now become serious research business for the bank. UNB is about to publish the first-ever book on whales and dolphins in the Gulf. It is lavishly illustrated with color pictures and research material gathered by its British marine biologist, Robert Baldwin. It also contains a program to help protect marine mammals that have been under threat in the region.

Mr. Baldwin has identified more than 20 species of whales and dolphins in the United Arab Emirates' coastal waters, which rarely exceed 30 meters (99 feet) in depth.

"One of the most exciting discoveries

ocean feeding grounds, or they are unique year-round residents of the Arabian peninsula."

Marine sanctuaries

Mr. Baldwin has now started a tagging program to track whales and dolphins found in the Gulf. But he has become alarmed at the large number of dead marine mammals being washed up or caught in fishermen's nets.

"We have to find ways to conserve whales and dolphins which face a barrage of human and environmental threats," states Mr. Baldwin, who is planning a number of marine sanctuaries for whales and dolphins.

PORT ZAYED: CAPITAL PORT FOR THE UAE

The seaport authority plays an active role in the development of regional trade.

Agreements with three major shipping lines have substantially boosted container cargo at Port Zayed. By the end of September, the number of standard container units handled so far in 1995 was 165,000; for the whole of 1994, the figure was 155,000, which was a 23 percent increase over the previous year.

"We are confidently expecting the total for 1995 to reach at least 200,000 units," says Sbamsul Qamar, marketing director of Abu Dhabi Seaport Authority. "At the end of 1995, we made an agreement with Messina Line of Italy, who — together with Uniglor and Croatia Line — now uses Abu Dhabi as a hub port for the Gulf and Indian subcon-

continent. We believe we are ideally situated for transshipment of cargoes to both the lower and upper Gulf."

Competitive rates

More than 40 major shipping lines now use the port. One of the incentives is the competitive rates offered by Abu Dhabi, including transshipment tariffs, which are only \$41 for a 20-foot container and \$54 for a 40-foot unit.

"In fact, we are still maintaining the rates that were established in 1972, when the port opened," says Mr. Qamar. Containers can be off-loaded at the rate of 25 to 30 per hour, and there is stacking space for 15,000 boxes as well as 128 points for refrigerated cargoes.

There has been a continuous program of modernization at Port Zayed, which is now marketing itself as the "capital port for the United Arab Emirates." (Abu Dhabi is the capital of the seven-state federation.)

Extra handling capacity

The port has 21 berths, including four deepwater container berths totaling 1,000 meters (3,300 feet) in length. Two new gantry cranes have been ordered from Germany and will be operational next year, bringing the total number of container handling cranes to five. In addition, a 150-ton mobile crane is about to come into service.

"The new cranes will give us much-needed extra handling capacity," points out Mr. Qamar. The main approach channel to the port is to be deepened to 15 meters, which will enable larger container vessels to berth. Other improvements will include an extension to the recently commissioned cold store. Capacity is being increased from 3,000 tons to 5,000 tons, and

plans are in hand to treble capacity by 1997.

This expansion to the cold store is typical of the overall philosophy of the seaport authority, which sees itself playing an integral role in the development of trade — not only for Abu Dhabi, but also for the UAE as a whole. "We believe that all the ports must work together," added Mr. Qamar. Port officials have adopted a more aggressive attitude in meeting the needs of both international shippers and the local business community. "Let us upgrade our facilities and then get the customers," says Mr. Qamar.

Change in management Many of the developments and the increase in cargo traffic stem from a major change in management three years ago, when Sheikh Saeed bin Zayed Al Nahyan was appointed chairman of Abu Dhabi Seaport Authority. He is typical of the new generation of young technocrats who are helping to shape the emirate for the 21st century.

He has succeeded in cutting through much of the government red tape and speeding up procedures in the port. He also plays an active role in personally negotiating new business. "Our motto — 'Do not ask us what facilities we have, tell us

what facilities you need' — illustrates clearly the philosophy we adopt," says Sheikh Saeed. "Another key feature in our incessant effort to develop the port is the coordination and cooperation existing between all departments while minimizing red tape and removing bureaucracy. One of our main features is negotiating directly with shipping lines, traders, customers and potential clients."



For Italy's Messina Line, Port Zayed is a hub for the Gulf and Indian subcontinent.

PETRODOLLARS FOR CONSTRUCTION

Continued from page 11

Few of the oil-producing Gulf countries have been as successful as Abu Dhabi in recycling its petrodollars into construction projects for the benefit of the emirate. Because the capital is built on a sandy island measuring about six miles by four miles, room for expansion has been limited. Much of the shoreline has been reclaimed and rebuilt with elaborate concrete works, suitably landscaped with acres of grass and shrubs.

Half-a-dozen new towns are now being built on the mainland. Many are near the main highway connecting the interior with the road to Dubai, the neighboring emirate to the north. One of the largest is at Al Shahama.

There is a constant stream of trucks kicking up the desert dust for as far as the eye can see as they continue to dump rock and rubble nonstop into new building and land-reclamation sites.

"The emphasis is now on low-cost housing projects, and the rest seems to be slowing down," says one expatriate banker. "In the past, there has been much criticism of some of the construction spending, especially on our road systems, which were thought to be unnecessary. But look around now: our roads are jammed."

Trade and commerce

While continued efforts are made to diversify the economy away from oil, the only general improvement is in trade and commerce. "Businessmen are doing very nicely, and there have been some very high profits in the private sector during the last 12 to 15 months," says the banker. "I think our importance as a trading center has been growing." Trade and commerce account for about 10 percent of gross domestic product.

He adds that comparisons are always made between the activity in Abu Dhabi and Dubai, its ritzy neighbor. Dubai is

generally recognized as the business center of the Gulf, and it is also internationally acclaimed for its sporting image.

"While Abu Dhabi has excess resources, Dubai has a lot of energy for regeneration and a momentum for self-perpetuation," says the banker. "However, here in Abu Dhabi, we have to create that momentum. That is the difference."

It is the exploitation of oil and gas that remains the economic dynamo. There will also be an expansion of the petrochemical side, which, according to reports, may be one area of the industry that could be privatized.

Fierce competition

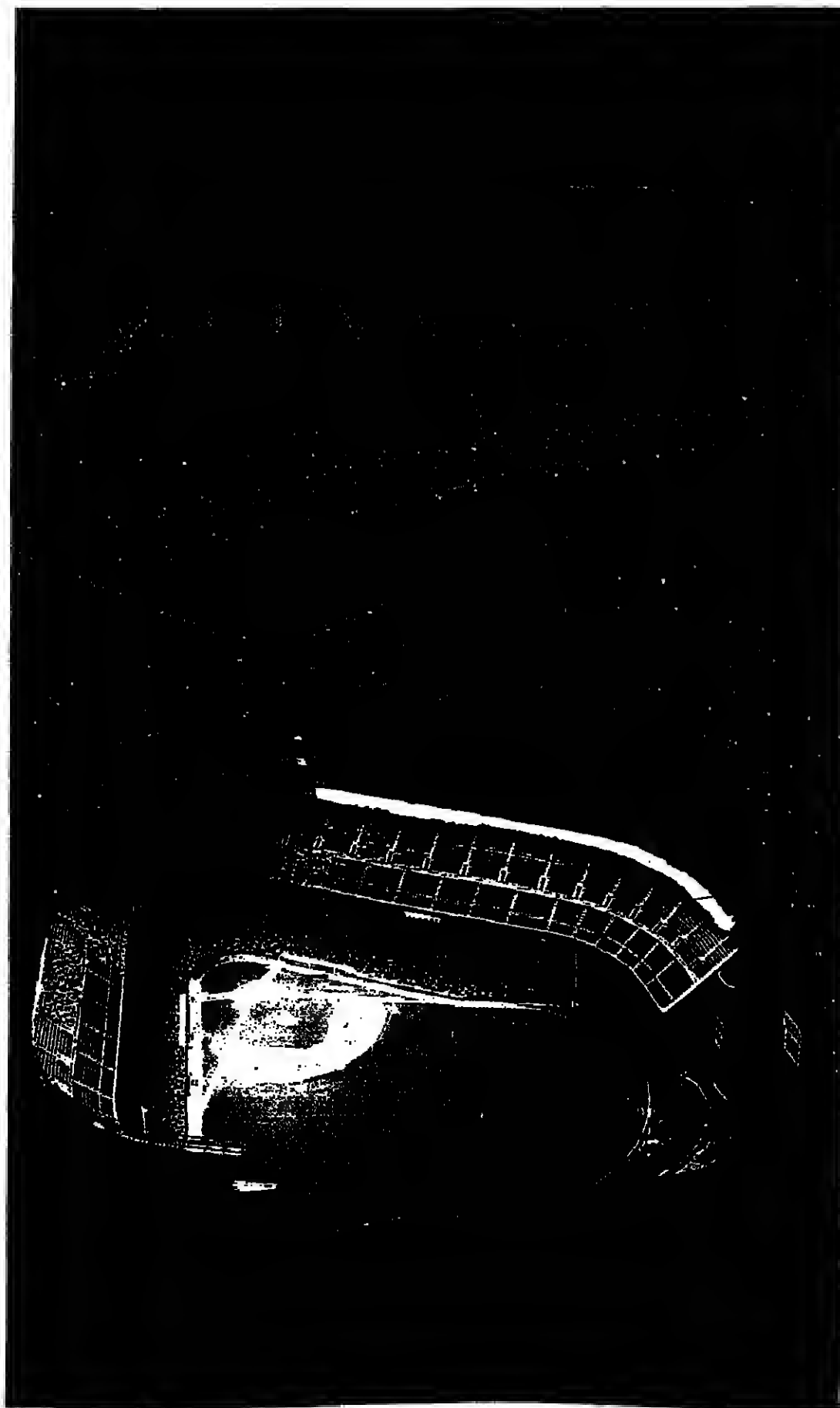
Mansour A. Alami, general manager of Al Bawardi — one of Abu Dhabi's largest trading companies and one that has always been involved in the oil and gas industry — says there are 80 international companies and their representatives who are pre-qualified to do business.

"There is now extremely fierce competition here for contracts. In the end, I think it comes down to professionalism," says Mr. Alami, whose company has diversified into the electronics and computer sector. It also has a successful interior-design subsidiary working on palaces and commercial buildings.

As in all the oil states, diversification of industry is a constant topic among government planners who strive to get away from a mono-economy.

Abu Dhabi is no exception. It has a number of free zones, and Abdullah Nasser says the government is planning development projects worth 48 billion dirhams (\$14 billion) between now and 1995. This is in addition to any investment in the oil and gas industries.

"The plans already in motion assure us that the emirate will go through a significant development process in various fields, particularly in the industrial sector, and on various scales — including the development of three new industrial zones," Mr. Nasser adds.



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ABU DHABI

DUTY-FREE SHOPPING: MORE CHOICE, GREAT VALUE

First-class goods and service are the keys to success.

When the expansion to Abu Dhabi International Airport is completed (see related story), the combined duty-free shopping complex will have an area of 7,300 square meters (about 79,000 square feet), making it one of the largest in the region. By the year 2000, the airport expects to be handling 8 million passengers, including those using the twin airport of Al Ain, opened in 1994. Mohamed Mounib, general manager of Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Duty Free, expects total sales to reach a record \$80 million by the end of 1995, the 10th anniversary year for Abu Dhabi's duty-free shopping complex. There have been extensive changes to the duty-free shopping area since it first began. Today it occupies an area of 3,300 square meters. The latest improvement two months ago was an innovation for the tax-free shopping industry in the Gulf — the introduction of exclusive brand-name shopping outlets on the upper level of Abu Dhabi airport's distinctive mushroom-shaped terminal.

These new outlets include Bally, Givenchy, Hermès, Swatch and Tie Rack. Altogether, eight companies have signed three-year contracts with ADDF; the latter will manage and actually operate the shops. "We are putting in our own staff, we order the goods and we fix the prices," says Mr. Mounib.

Easy to walk into

He wants to see more goods on display and an easy walk-in environment for passengers who do not have a lot of

time for shopping; this is especially true for passengers in transit, who make up about one-third of the 3.2 million passengers using the airport annually.

He believes that having more space is not the only criterion for a good shop. There is a need to offer top-class products that have their own identity, and this is what the brand-name shops help to achieve.

"We also want to open the door for more products — shoes, lingerie, golfing equipment and, say, optical glasses," says Mr. Mounib. "We now have a commitment with the brand-name shops, and we have to see how we shall proceed in the future. At the end of the day, I am after better service for our customers, and I am not necessarily bowing to pressure for more profit."

Goods for all tastes

The new-style boutiques on the upper level present a dazzling array of goods for all tastes. The brand-name shops also include one selling sport and golfing clothes, accessories and equipment. There are excellent-value golf clubs — from an unbelievably low 50 dirhams (\$15) to 1,500 dirhams for a Callaway club. There is a large selection of compact disks at 52 dirhams and videos from 50 to 70 dirhams. The new optical shop stocks more than 30 brands of sunglasses and is thought to be one of the only duty-free shops in the region to offer an instant and free eye test and prescription for spectacles.

The collection of ties in Tie Rack is changed every

fortnight; the Swatch shop displays the latest models.

Another important change has been made on the ground floor, where new island shops display watches and gold jewelry, which is available in 18 karat and 18 karat extra, 22 karat and 22 karat extra to 24 karat. Most gold jewelry is very competitively priced at the gold rate of the day plus a relatively small mark-up for manufacturing, compared with a mark-up of 200 percent or 300 percent in Europe or the United States.

Mr. Mounib is convinced that good value, the availability of goods and a first-class commitment to service are the main requirements for a successful operation. ■



Major expansion is planned for Abu Dhabi International Airport and its duty-free shopping complex, which already features stylish new boutiques like the optical shop (left).



Al Ain: Regional Cargo Hub

What may be the first privatization venture in the emirate's aviation sector will take place at Al Ain International Airport, where a new joint-venture company is to operate a cargo terminal.

The Abu Dhabi Department of Civil Aviation will provide the land for the cargo terminal, which will be developed by the private venture company. "We hope that this will make Al Ain a main cargo hub for the region,"

says Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the DCA. At present, Abu Dhabi International Airport handles more than 51,000 tons of freight a year, with 50 wide-bodied freighters serving 15 major destinations.

Freighters using Abu Dhabi include the giant Antonov cargo jets, which can carry up to 125 tons. These are often used to fly in equipment for the oil industry.

OF OPEN SKIES, GOLF AND TWIN AIRPORTS

Major changes are under way at the emirate's two international airports.

Golf mania is developing quickly in the Gulf. A green revolution has been taking place over the past few years, with golf courses springing up in what used to be one of the most inhospitable parts of the world. Abu Dhabi is no exception — an 18-hole championship all-green course is taking shape in the emirate. Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the department of civil aviation, has now planned a golf course and driving range for the proposed extension to Abu Dhabi International Airport. Officials say that this will probably make it the only airport in the world to have its own course.

"Many things will be changing here by the end of 1996," says Sheikh Hamdan, a younger member of the ruling family who was appointed to his present position three years ago to bring a new approach to the development of the emirate. Since his arrival, several changes have started to take place, including the introduction of an "open-skies" policy for airlines.

All systems go

Other plans include the expansion of the award-winning duty-free shopping complex, more facilities for aircraft and passenger handling and, most important of all, the opening of a second international airport at Al Ain, the emirate's second largest city. This makes Abu Dhabi the only emirate within the UAE to have two international airports.

Now it is all systems go to expand both airports at a cost of \$180 million so as to meet expected passenger and freight demands by the end of the decade. Both airports currently handle about 4 million passengers a year. "Our short-term plan is to increase capacity to 5 million passengers in two years' time and to 8 million by the year 2000," says Sheikh Hamdan. He sees the development of Al Ain International Airport as a natural progression for the emirate's aviation industry. The airport serves the eastern part of the country as well as the 380,000 persons living in Al Ain, and it also provides a strategic connection with the rest of the world.

Twin-airport concept

Sheikh Hamdan's overall philosophy is to encourage the twin-airport concept for the emirate. Developments at both international airports are considered and activated in tandem. Hence the current expansion projects are regarded as complementary to each other. These include a new satellite terminal for arrivals and departures at Abu Dhabi with 11 new aircraft stands; a complete renovation of check-in facilities; an 11-bedroom extension to the transit hotel, together with a beach club and children's playground; complete runway refurbishment; and a new radar approach system. Departure and check-in facilities are also to be expanded at Al Ain.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR OIL AND GAS

A survey of the latest developments in Abu Dhabi's energy sector.

The development of privatized power-generation projects in Asia between now and the turn of the century will open new markets for natural gas from the Gulf countries. Already, Abu Dhabi — which has the world's fourth-largest reserves of gas — is the second-largest exporter after Saudi Arabia.

At a recent energy conference in Abu Dhabi, Arthur Dixon, general manager for marketing of Shell International Gas, said that the Asian market showed enormous potential "and there must be a very bright future for gas trading between the Middle East and Asian countries."

Abu Dhabi's total proven gas reserves are estimated at 5.7 trillion cubic meters, and oil reserves are estimated to be 100 billion barrels.

Rise in gas exports

The emirate is in the process of substantially increasing its gas exports, which amounted to 4 million tons in 1994, according to a recent statement by Hassan Ahmad Al Marzouqi, product and gas sales division manager of Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC). He said that sales

which is to have its own in-flight catering unit. "We want to offer a tailor-made service to the airlines of today and those of the future," says Sheikh Hamdan. Airlines using both airports are being offered special incentives. Forty-three airlines are currently operating in Abu Dhabi; the most recent arrivals are Britannia Airways of Britain and China Airways from Taipei. There are eight airlines at Al Ain. Altogether, more than 70 destinations are served by the twin airports.

Services and incentives

With four other airports within 15 to 20 minutes' flying time of Abu Dhabi, there is a strong competitive element to attract more airline business by offering improved services as well as a number of financial incentives.

"Since we introduced the 'open skies' policy, we have been doing very well," says Sheikh Hamdan, who also points out that there are some limitations on traffic rights. "We feel, quite rightly, that we have to offer some protection to the long-established companies as we do not want to end up fighting them."

In the past two years, the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA) has been able to offer all airlines a complete package deal, which is being extended to future users of either airport.

"I think we are able to offer one of the most economical packages in the region," says Sheikh Hamdan. "This is partly because all the airport services come under the control of the chairman of the DCA. An airline can talk directly to us about any aspect of their operation, and we can even help them with hotel room rates in the city."

Ramp services are provided by the 500 staff of Abu Dhabi Airport Services (ADAS), which also provides the ground team for Al Ain. Abu Dhabi also prides itself on its in-flight catering facilities, which are among the largest in the region. There has been a substantial increase in the demand for meals; on a peak day, up to 15,000 complete meals are provided for airlines. Last year, the catering premises had to be refurbished, and a new extension is expected to be completed by the end of the year. The catering is managed by Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, which comes under the wing of the CD.

Another significant incentive for potential airline users is that Abu Dhabi is the only Gulf airport to offer its own complete aircraft-maintenance facility — the Gulf Aircraft Maintenance Company (GAMCO). This is a joint venture between the Abu Dhabi government (60 percent) and Gulf Air (40 percent) of Bahrain, which is also partly owned by Abu Dhabi. GAMCO's hangars occupy a 55-hectare site close to Abu Dhabi airport. The main hangar can accommodate several aircraft simultaneously — two Boeing 747s or three Boeing 767s. ■

Can you light
up the sky without
clouding the air?

Natural gas — affordable, safe, and available — is
an increasingly popular choice for driving the
turbines that generate electrical power all over

the world. Conventional methods of controlling emissions
are costly and dampen efficiency. So ABB has developed a
way to burn them off cleanly, producing energy more
efficiently. ABB has installed its innovative "FV-burner" in
the Midland Co-generation Venture, a joint project to
produce power for Dow Chemical and the State of
Michigan, USA. At full load, it satisfies the world's most
stringent emission control requirements.

As a leader in electrical engineering for industry and
transportation, and in the generation, transmission and
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across borders with ease. But in each country ABB
operations are local and flexible. That means we are close at

Yes, you can. hand to help our customers respond swiftly and surely to
technological challenges which stretch the limits of the
possible. Like burning gas without clouding the sky.

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Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Deutsche Bank (Frankfurt); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

1-month interest rate
3-month interest rate
6-month interest rate
12-month interest rate

3.55 3.55
3.85 3.85
4.25 4.25

Unit: Zurich and New York domestic office hours
prices: New York Comex (F&O)
Source: Reuters.

DESIGNED BY ALMO TESSERA & ASSOCIATI
create. (Bloomberg, AFX, AP)

FROM RAGS TO RICHES: THE RISE OF AN EMIRATE

A new book sheds light on the development of Abu Dhabi.

Life in the pre-oil days of Abu Dhabi and its transformation into one of the wealthiest countries in the world is the subject of "From Rags to Riches - A Story of Abu Dhabi," written by Mohammed Al-Fahim, one of the emirate's leading business executives. Published by the London Centre of Arab Studies, the book is of some significance because it is probably the only contemporary account written in English by an Arab who has lived through the changes. Abu Dhabi was formerly a British dependency and one of the Trucial States before being granted independence in 1971, when the United Arab Emirates was formed.

No doctor on the coast

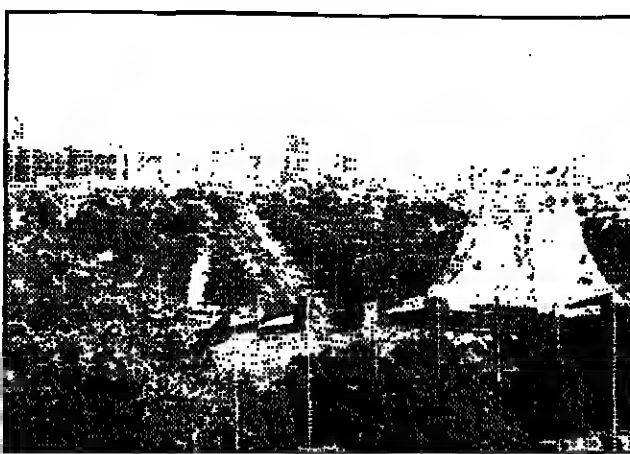
Mr. Mohammed criticizes the British for restricting pearl-fishing techniques in the past and more recently, before "black gold" appeared, and for failing to provide adequate medical care (there was no doctor on the coast). With the advent of oil revenues, he says, Sheikh Shakhbut - then Ruler of Abu Dhabi - failed to use the newfound income for the benefit of the people.

Throughout the 18th, 19th and most of the 20th century until 1960, the small, sandy island of Abu Dhabi was populated by only a few hundred people during the cooler winter months. It was the largest of the sheikhdoms on the coast, but the main settlements were inland at Liwa or Buraimi, where there were oases. Buraimi was the scene of fierce battles between warring factions from what are today Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. Even as late as the 1960s, according to one British source, bands of Saudi raiders on horseback would sweep into Abu Dhabi, taking slaves. The issue, which in later years centered on Saudi claims to oil concessions in disputed Abu Dhabi territory, was not finally settled until 1975.

Mr. Mohammed recounts stories handed down to him of the bitter days of pearl diving in the summer; this activity provided the only income for the people. At the end of the 19th century, Abu Dhabi had one of the largest pearling fleets, with more than 400 boats. These small craft were built to carry six or seven divers but would often be overloaded with up to 20 people. The captains would stay at sea, often in sight of the shore for up to three months, while the men dived and dived again to gather pearls for up to 12 hours a day. Many were left crippled and debilitated through lack of nourishment.

Family feuds, encouraged by the British on the basis of a divide-and-rule scenario, and a stream of assassinations in the early part of the present century held back the emirate's development in the immediate pre-oil years. They "left Abu Dhabi floating aimlessly like a rudderless ship in stormy seas," according to Mr. Mohammed.

The first oil revenues began to flow with the accession of



Tree-lined avenues are a common sight in the emirate.

Sheikh Shakhbut bin Sultan as ruler in 1928; he lasted until 1966, when the present ruler, Sheikh Zayed, now president of the UAE, took over. But Sheikh Shakhbut was so cautious and suspicious that he basically hoarded the money in his coffers. In the 1960s, he forbade any new construction in Abu Dhabi. It took months of persuasion for him to accept electricity - and then only in his palace, which was lit up like some wonderland at night. Inadequate desalination plants were ordered; a prefabricated hospital lay in packing cases on the beach for two years because of a row with the contractors; the people were exploited by the oil companies and only given menial jobs.

As far as the young Mohammed, now a teenager, was concerned, the benefits of oil were all a false dawn. He writes about Sheikh Shakhbut: "In keeping with his guarded attitude toward development, he maintained a tight grip on the purse strings and iron-fisted control on everything that went on." If anyone wanted to start a new business, permission had to be granted from the sheikh, but he refused to put anything in writing, which created difficulties and confusion.

Dazzled by outside world

But things were to change for Mohammed, who had spent much of his childhood in Sheikh Zayed's palace when he was ruler of Al Ain, where the Fahim family spent the summer months.

Mohammed's father, who became the first Mercedes agent in the emirate, struck up a great and lasting friendship with Sheikh Zayed, with whom he worked and traveled. Often, Mohammed and his brother accompanied them on trips abroad. They were dazzled by the world outside the emirate, which might have been on another planet.

In 1964, an opportunity came that was to change everything. The Al-Fahim brothers and a few other youngsters were sent to England to be educated. Their father paid the fees, and Sheikh Zayed paid for the travel.

Way out of line

But their return meant another period of frustration at the lack of changes that they thought should have taken place. "We fervently hoped to find Abu Dhabi reborn like a butterfly, a beautifully shining city freed from its dusty desert cocoon," he writes. "But our expectations were way out of line." He went back to England for two years, graduated and worked for the Ottoman Bank in London. He returned home again in 1967 to find that the long-awaited transformation and modernization of a desert fishing village had finally begun with the transfer of the leadership to Sheikh Zayed in 1966. ■

A TASTE OF ARABIA: SURF, SAND AND BEDOUIN NIGHTS

A look at what's in store for tourists in Abu Dhabi.

With new improvements coming to the emirate's twin airports and additional leisure facilities under construction, Abu Dhabi sees itself as the capital's tourism gateway to the United Arab Emirates. It now has about a dozen four- and five-star luxury hotels, many of them on exclusive beach sites. The latest hotel to open is the four-star Regency.

The Tourist Club area of the capital has now become a seafaring oasis, where the established Le Meridien has been joined by the new Beach Hotel.

Trader Vic's, the Beach Hotel's French-Polynesian restaurant, is currently the talk of the town. "It is definitely one of the 'in' places at the moment," says an American official based in the capital.

A few extra days

Several of the hotels have gone through extensive refurbishment to upgrade fa-

cilities for both tourists and visiting business executives. "One of the things that we are trying to do is to encourage visiting businessmen to stay on for a couple of extra days and enjoy what we have to offer," says Sheikh Hamdan bin Mubarak Al Nahyan, chairman of the Department of Civil Aviation (DCA). Abu Dhabi's first all-green 18-hole championship golf course, which will be completed next year, is expected to become a major attraction.

It is almost impossible to quantify the total number of visitors to the emirate. However, Hani Hussein, acting manager of Sun Shine Tours, says that the total number of bona fide tourists arriving from Europe during 1994/95 amounted to 7,420. They generated a revenue of about 10.8 million dirhams (\$3.2 million). Sun Shine Tours is a subsidiary of Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, which has been at the



Old mosque dwarfed by high-rise buildings in the city center.

forefront of promoting tourism for a number of years.

Holiday features

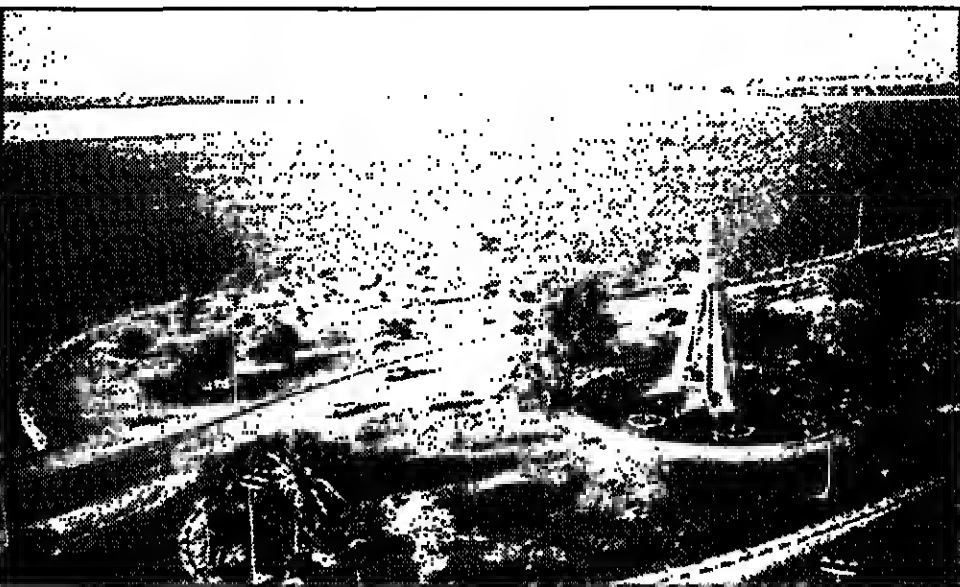
"We now find that the majority of well-known European tour operators feature Abu Dhabi and the UAE in

their holiday brochures," says Mr. Hussein.

Most first-time visitors are surprised at the variety of activities and the standard of service provided in the hotels, especially the resort hotels like Jazira. This is built on a small man-made island linked to the Gulf by a canal. A complete range of water sports is available; these range from para-gliding to scuba diving, sailing and surfing. For those who want to get away into the desert for a real "taste of Arabia," there are overnight safaris and dune dinners with belly dancers in Bedouin tents. ■

Pleasure beyond the sea:

As part of its drive to promote tourism, the emirate is planning a multibillion-dollar leisure complex for the man-made island in the background.



TERRY PAWSON FLEW EMIRATES BUSINESS CLASS, LONDON HONG KONG, 25TH AUGUST 1995



Terry Pawson, award-winning architect, on Emirates (award-winning airline).

Le Corbusier said "A house is a machine for living in," and Emirates clearly thinks that much the same applies to an aircraft. Flop in your comfy armchair (93), relax in front of the T.V. (6-channel personal ELEVATION video), enjoy a couple of drinks (Vente Chiquet, Chateau St Aubin, small port), make the odd call (with the on-board satellite phone).

So do I feel at home? Not exactly. At home I am unlikely to be offered canapés, a choice of three first dishes and four tempting main courses, and a basket of exotic fruit by a smiling beauty in crisp red and cream uniform, no matter how good a mood Gilly is in.

Life is good. As even Le Corbusier might have said, after a flight on EK 008.

Terry Pawson



Emirates

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The World's Greatest Duty Free Raffle

US\$138,000 paid out at each draw. US\$28 Million won so far. In the world-famous Abu Dhabi/Al Ain Duty Free raffle. Each ticket priced at US\$138. Just 1,200 tickets entered in each draw. Approximately 6 draws every month. Available exclusively to

passengers travelling or transiting through the Abu Dhabi and Al Ain Airports. Notification immediately by phone and by mail. Money paid in cash, by banker's cheque or directly into the winner's bank account. US\$28,000,000 hard cash. The easy way.



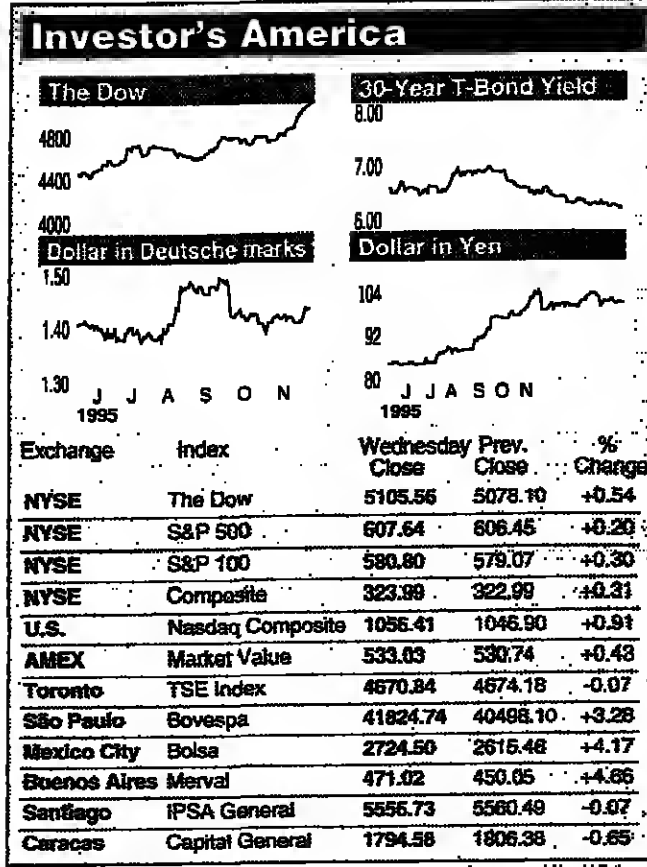
AL AIN
AIRPORT DUTY FREE



Abu Dhabi
AIRPORT DUTY FREE

THE AMERICAS

New TV System: Do Viewers Want It? Financial Stocks



Very briefly:

Dresdner to Acquire Control of RCM

FRANKFURT (Bloomberg) — Dresdner Bank AG said Wednesday it would acquire a majority stake in RCM Capital Management from Travelers Group Inc.

The bank did not say how much it would pay for the stake in the San Francisco-based money manager, which currently has about \$25 billion under management. A spokesman declined to comment on press reports that the price could reach \$500 million.

Last month, Meinhard Carstensen, member of Dresdner Bank's management board, said the bank wanted to be "in the American market" and added, "We are near an accord."

In July, Dresdner Bank made another foreign acquisition by buying the British merchant bank Kleinwort Benson Group PLC for £1 billion (\$1.55 billion).

Seagram Co. said a pre-tax charge of \$290 million to restructure its beverage businesses led to a third-quarter loss of \$55 million for the quarter ended Oct. 31. It had posted a profit of \$52 million in the year-earlier quarter.

Rhône-Poulenc SA agreed to sell its 51 percent stake in its soda-ash unit Rhône-Poulenc of Wyoming to Oriental Chemical Industries Co. for \$150 million. Soda ash is a raw material used mainly in glass manufacturing.

AT&T Corp., Hewlett-Packard Co., Intel Corp. and Hybrid Networks Inc. said they would jointly develop products that would allow cable-TV companies to offer high-speed data-communications services so that personal computers could gain access to the Internet and on-line services using cable networks.

(APX, AP, Bloomberg)

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eight years after initiating an industry race to develop high-definition television, a Federal Communications Commission advisory panel has endorsed a new system that can deliver sharper pictures, computer data and as many as four programs at once over a single channel.

The trouble is, no one knows what to do with it.

Specialists agree the system is a technological marvel — so much so that Japan has abandoned its own approach to offering wider and sharper images. But no one is sure whether consumers will want the new sets, which will initially cost as much as \$2,000 more than those available today; nor do they know how best to use the new technology.

Originally conceived as a way to deliver pictures as sharp and wide as those on film, the system that has emerged allows a television station to offer almost anything from paging services to pay-per-view movies.

Congress and the FCC have begun to reconsider the government's basic bargain with industry on developing a new system: that every television station would be given a second channel to carry out a transition to the new technology.

Some U.S. senators contend that television stations will be getting a chunk of the nation's airwaves worth as much as \$70 billion — even though it is no longer clear that the new service will be used to modernize free, over-the-air television.

The evolution of an "advanced television system" — the FCC's term — illustrates both the success and the pitfalls of government industrial policy. It suggests that

changes in politics, technology and the marketplace can confound the most concerted industrial policy and that in the end, it is markets, not governments, that matter most.

On the one hand, the system developed by a consortium of electronics companies is far more advanced than anything that government officials had in mind when they started out in 1987. But the success of that system has raised new issues and confronted policy makers with a question they have dodged for years: whether consumers care.

Last month, Senate leaders inserted language into a major budget bill that would require the FCC to re-examine its entire policy toward advanced television and reconsider whether the agency should even assign new channels to broadcasters can make a transition to new technology.

In a speech last week, Reed E. Hundt, the FCC's chairman, raised new questions about whether the government should be pushing a system that may compel consumers to spend billions of dollars on new equipment that few people want.

Mr. Hundt invoked the image of consumers being forced to spend \$75 billion to upgrade old television sets 10 or 15 years from now as TV stations give up old frequencies and shift to a new system.

The broadcasting industry, meanwhile, is deeply divided. Broadcasters are insisting that the government give every TV station a second channel for the transition to new digital transmission technology.

At the same time, many broadcasters remain uncertain about the consumer demand for these services. Until recently, industry groups wanted to receive new channels but be allowed to use them for whatever purpose they chose — for transmitting multiple programs with about the

same picture quality as found on ordinary television today, or for entirely different services such as electronic messaging, interactive games and other subscription-based services.

But last week the National Association of Broadcasters reversed course. Apparently fearful that Congress and the FCC would not give them the frequencies they expected, the group endorsed the idea of requiring a television station to carry at least three hours a day of high-definition programming.

On Tuesday, after more than a year of testing, a special advisory committee to the FCC recommended that the government select a system developed by a group of companies known as the Grand Alliance as a new technical standard for broadcasting what it calls advanced television service.

The alliance consists of companies that joined forces in 1993, at the end of a grueling competition staged by the FCC to set the new standard. The members include General Instrument Corp.; Zenith Electronics, which is controlled by LG Electronics of South Korea; AT&T Corp.; Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and a consortium led by Philips Electronics NV, NBC and the David Sarnoff Research Center.

The new system beams programming entirely in digital form — the 1's and 0's of computer code. It can transmit pictures that are twice as wide and have twice as many lines of resolution as ordinary television. But the system can also be used to simultaneously beam three or four programs of "standard" resolution, or a mix of programming and pure data communications.

Jerry A. Pearlman, the recently retired chairman of Zenith, said the new sets could be available about two years from now, if broadcasters get the channels.

Dollar Rises on European Rate Hopes

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose Wednesday as investors continued to bank on the potential for rate cuts in Germany and Britain.

Analysts said Britain may have to cut rates soon to help meet the economic growth forecasts set forth in the government's 1996-97 budget, which was unveiled Tuesday. (Page 17)

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, said he had not yet decided whether rates should come down.

He is scheduled to discuss monetary policy with the governor of the Bank of England, Eddie George, on Dec. 13.

"The only way the government can come even remotely close to making this budget work out as planned is to cut base rates, fast," said Carl Weinberg, chief economist at High Frequency Economics.

The pound fell to \$1.5350 from \$1.5430 on Tuesday.

"Sterling was the main event today," said Kevin Lawrie, foreign-exchange manager at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh.

"We had a sell-off after that unspectacular budget," he said.

The dollar was lifted against the Deutsche mark by talk that the Bundesbank might trim interest rates as soon as Thursday, when its policy-making council meets. Recent evidence that German inflation remains subdued could leave room for the central bank to cut rates to bolster the economy.

The dollar rose to 1.4370 DM from 1.4350 DM on Tuesday, to 1.4362 DM from 1.4355 DM on Tuesday. Swiss francs from 1.1575 francs. It also gained to 101.55 yen from 101.20 yen.

Speculation that Switzerland's central bank would match any interest-rate cut in Germany pushed down the Swiss franc, analysts said.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Wednesday, Nov. 29
Prices in local currencies.

High Low Close Prev.

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High Low Close Prev.

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NYSE

Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close
Nasdaq prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
IBM	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	1,200,000	+0.00
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	800,000	+0.00
Apple	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	500,000	+0.00
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	300,000	+0.00
Sun	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	200,000	+0.00
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	150,000	+0.00
Lotus	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	100,000	+0.00
McAfee	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	80,000	+0.00
VeriSign	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	60,000	+0.00
Comcast	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	40,000	+0.00
Time Warner	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	30,000	+0.00
AT&T	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	20,000	+0.00
WorldCom	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	10,000	+0.00
Qwest	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	5,000	+0.00
Sprint	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	2,000	+0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
Alcoa	40.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	1,000,000	+0.00
Aluminum	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	800,000	+0.00
Steel	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	600,000	+0.00
Energy	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	500,000	+0.00
Chemicals	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	400,000	+0.00
Pharmaceuticals	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	300,000	+0.00
Automotive	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	200,000	+0.00
Telecommunications	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	100,000	+0.00
Media	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	80,000	+0.00
Food	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	60,000	+0.00
Retail	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	40,000	+0.00
Healthcare	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	20,000	+0.00
Utilities	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	10,000	+0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
Amazon	10.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	1,500,000	+0.00
Yahoo	8.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	1,200,000	+0.00
Excite	6.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	1,000,000	+0.00
Hotmail	4.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	800,000	+0.00
Comcast	3.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	600,000	+0.00
Time Warner	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	500,000	+0.00
AT&T	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	400,000	+0.00
WorldCom	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	300,000	+0.00
Qwest	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	200,000	+0.00
Sprint	0.10	0.05	0.075	0.075	100,000	+0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
Microsoft	60.00	58.00	59.00	59.00	800,000	+0.00
IBM	110.00	108.00	109.00	109.00	1,200,000	+0.00
Oracle	30.00	28.00	29.00	29.00	300,000	+0.00
Sun	20.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	200,000	+0.00
Novell	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	150,000	+0.00
Lotus	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	100,000	+0.00
McAfee	10.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	80,000	+0.00
VeriSign	8.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	60,000	+0.00
Comcast	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	40,000	+0.00
Time Warner	5.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	30,000	+0.00
AT&T	4.00	3.00	3.50	3.50	20,000	+0.00
WorldCom	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	10,000	+0.00
Qwest	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	5,000	+0.00
Sprint	1.00	0.50	0.75	0.75	2,000	+0.00

12 Month	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	Net Change
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Automotive	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	200,000	+0.00
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Retail	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.50	40,000	+0.00
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WorldCom	0.50	0.20	0.35	0.35	300,000	+0.00
Qwest	0.20	0.10	0.15	0.15	200,000	+0.00
Sprint	0.10	0.05	0.075	0.075	100,000	+0.00

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Continued on Page 20

November 29, 1995

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		S	G.T. Europe Fnd	\$	55.78					W	P.C.F. Vietnam (L)

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Use Instructions

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

WORLD ROUNDUP



Tom Kite, 1992 U.S. Open winner, will lead U.S. Ryder Cup team.

Kite Is Ryder Captain

GOLF Tom Kite, one of the steadiest players on the PGA Tour for nearly a quarter of a century, will be captain of the U.S. Ryder Cup team for the 1997 matches in Spain.

The American team lost to Europe in Rochester, New York, in September and has won only two of the last six Ryder Cups.

Kite, who will soon be 46, joined the tour in 1972. He has won 19 tournaments and is second to Greg Norman on its career money-winning list. His greatest victory was in the 1992 U.S. Open at Pebble Beach. In Ryder Cup competition, he has 15 victories, nine losses and four ties. (AP)

Ajax Flies Into Trouble

SOCCER The street party to welcome Ajax Amsterdam home from Tokyo, where it won the world club championship, was postponed after the team's flight had to return to Narita Airport. The team's KLM charter flight was refused entry to Siberian airspace by Russian authorities because the Dutch airline had no clearance for the flight. (Reuters)

• UEFA, European soccer's governing body, banned Graeme Le Saux and David Batty of the Blackburn Rangers for "grossly unsporting conduct" after they fought each other during a Champions' League game in Moscow last week. The referee's report did not mention the incident. However, UEFA said it made its decision "on the basis of new facts." It did not say what these were. The English FA, which has no jurisdiction over European matches, had asked UEFA to punish the players. (Reuters)

The Liberian international George Weah, who plays for AC Milan, has been voted the best African footballer of 1995, by the Confederation of African Football. Japhet N'Doram of Chad, who helped Nantes to win the French league, was second; Finidi George of Nigeria and Ajax Amsterdam was third. (Reuters)

Wales Appoints Professional

RUGBY UNION Wales appointed Kevin Bowring as its first full-time national coach. He was appointed for four years. Bowring has been involved with coaching Welsh representative teams for six years with successive jobs at under-20, under-21 and A team levels. (Reuters)

India Thrashes Kiwis

CRICKET India thrashed New Zealand by six wickets in Bombay in the sixth and final one-day international to win the series, 3-2. New Zealand was all out for a paltry 126 runs, its lowest score in limited over internationals. (Reuters)



UN Peacekeepers Make Their Mark on Sarajevo Rugby Field

A rugby match Wednesday between a Bosnian team and a British-French team of United Nations peacekeepers in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina, was marked by a brawl. The team from the industrial city of Zenica beat the peacekeepers, 8-7. Zenica had been the Bosnian champion before the war. Major Tom Ellen, a British Army officer who helped arrange the match, said: "The fight began in earnest, but it ended up a friendly scuffle." About 1,000 Bosnian soldiers, civilians and UN peacekeepers watched the game in Sarajevo's Zetra Stadium, where the opening and closing ceremonies of the 1984 Winter Olympics were held.

Mourning's 38 Points Put Heat on Stars

The Associated Press
It was a big night for the big guys. Alonzo Mourning had 38 points and 10 rebounds as the Miami Heat beat the Dallas Stars, 111-89. Hakeem Olajuwon had 30 points and 19 rebounds in the Houston Rockets' 116-103 victory over the Los

NBA ROUNDUP

Anges Clippers, and Patrick Ewing had 35 points and 10 rebounds for the New York Knicks in a 102-97 overtime loss to Atlanta. All three centers hit season scoring highs Tuesday night. Olajuwon's rebounds and six assists also were season bests.

"The most important thing was that it came in the flow of my game," Olajuwon said. "The coaches were stressing rebounding, and I made a conscious effort to get the job done."

Olajuwon averaged 30 points and 71 percent shooting in three games against the Clippers last season, but this year's team is improved.

"The Clippers have improved tremendously this year," the Rockets' guard Kenny Smith said. "Every game is tough in our league, nothing is simple."

Olajuwon made it look simple, though, hitting all eight free throws and 11 of 19 shots from the field.

The Clippers stayed close in the first half, trailing 58-50 at intermission. But the Rockets slowly took control and built a 100-84 lead with 7:38 left.

Charles Oatlaw, a reserve, scored six points during an 11-0 charge that closed the Clippers to 100-95 with 4:10 left. But Olajuwon broke Houston's scoreless streak with 3:59 remaining, and the Rockets reasserted themselves. Clyde Drexler added 27 points

for Houston. Loy Vaught paced the Clippers with 18 points and 10 rebounds.

Mourning hit 16 of 21 shots and even made a three-pointer in his best game since coming to the Heat in a six-player deal on Nov. 3.

"I knew, in time, it was going to come," Mourning said. "Everybody was expecting me to leap tall buildings in a single bound."

Miami, off to its best start ever at 8-3, has beaten Dallas eight consecutive times. The visiting Mavericks had 22 turnovers, and Miami converted them into 31 points.

Jamal Mashburn led the Mavericks with 24 points, while Jim Jackson added 17.

Hawks 102, Knicks 97. Craig Ehlo broke up Ewing's pass and made two free throws with 10 seconds left in overtime as Atlanta ended New York's five-game winning streak.

Steve Smith led the visiting Hawks with 25 points, including three of Atlanta's seven in overtime. After Ehlo stole the ball from Ewing, he was fouled by the Knicks' center and made both free throws to seal the Hawks' seventh victory in 10 games.

Nets 89, Bulls 84. Armond Gilliam hit two key baskets and a free throw down the stretch to help New Jersey end a four-game losing streak by beating Washington. Gilliam had 17 points and 16 rebounds.

The Nets are unbeaten in five games at home, but have lost all eight of their road games.

Kenny Anderson finished with 14 points and 11 assists for the Nets, while Jayson Williams added 12 points and 14 rebounds. Juwan Howard led the Bulls with 21 points and 10 rebounds.

Cavaliers 83, Raptors 89. Terrell Brandon scored 25 points and Bobby Phillips 21 to

lead Cleveland past Toronto. Brandon scored six of the Cavaliers' last eight points to hold off a Toronto rally sparked by Damon Stoudamire, the rookie guard, who led the visiting Raptors with 18 points.

The Raptors were without two key players, the center Oliver Miller and forward Carlos Rogers. Miller sprained an ankle during Toronto's victory over Golden State on Monday night and did not make the trip. Rogers complained of an upset stomach before the game and did not suit up.

Timberwolves 121, Grizzlies 98. Michael Williams, benched for two straight games, sparked a 10-0 run starting the fourth quarter to lead Minnesota over Vancouver, sending the Grizzlies to their 12th straight loss.

Williams made all 14 of his free-throw attempts and scored 18 points, including six during the run. Christian Laettner and Sam Mitchell also scored 18 points for the Wolves. Greg Anthony had 23 for Vancouver, and Kenny Gattison added 20.

Hornets 106, Hawks 98. Khalid Reeves came off the bench to score 19 points, and Charlene held off a third-quarter rally at Milwaukee.

Referee William Kennedy called five technical fouls and ejected the Hornets coach, Allan Bristow, late in the first quarter and the Bucks' Vin Baker in the third period.

Glenn Robinson had 28 points and 11 rebounds for Milwaukee.

Pacers 102, SuperSonics 101. Mark Jackson scored eight of Indiana's last 13 points, including the winning free throw with seven seconds left of a second half.

The Pacers beat the Sonics for the second time this season and broke Seattle's three-game winning streak. It was the Sonics' first loss in six home games this season.

Reggie Miller led Indiana with 28 points, including a 14-footer with 18 seconds left that tied the score at 101-101. Gary Payton paced the Sonics with 24.

Kings 91, Nuggets 85. Samurás Marculionis, a reserve, triggered a 7-0 run late in the fourth quarter, boosting Sacramento over Denver.

Marculionis broke a 74-74 tie with a pair of free throws. After Mitch Richmond scored on a running one-hander, Marculionis's three-point shot gave the Kings a seven-point lead with 2:03 remaining.

Richmond led the Kings with 22 points. Mahmoud Abdul-Rauf led the Nuggets with 24.

Tyson Bout Put in Doubt By Don King Connection

The Associated Press
Don't make plans to see Mike Tyson fight Buster Mathis Jr. just yet.

New Jersey gambling authorities say a Tyson-Mathis bout planned in Atlantic City on Dec. 16 would violate a 1994 ban preventing the promoter Don King from doing business with the casinos.

The state Casino Control Commission was to vote Wednesday on whether the fight will be held as planned at Convention Hall.

"I have some serious objections to the fight as it was proposed by King and the Trump organization," said Frank Catania, director of the state's Division of Gaming Enforcement.

Tyson's co-manager said Tuesday the Tyson-Mathis deal is done.

"The fight is on," John Horne said.

The fight would be Tyson's second since he was released from an Indiana prison on

March 25. He beat Peter McNeeley in 89 seconds on Aug. 19 in Las Vegas. He was supposed to fight Mathis on Nov. 4 in Las Vegas but fractured his right thumb in training. Tyson is scheduled to challenge the WBC champion, Frank Bruno, on March 16 at the MGM Grand in Las Vegas.

Donald Trump asked the commission to let King assign the rights to someone else "for nominal consideration."

"If they say no, we don't have a fight," Trump said.

The ban against King was issued in August 1994 after he was indicted on wire fraud charges. His trial recently ended in a mistrial. The retrial in that case is likely to happen between April and July. The New York Times reported Wednesday.

Panos Eliades, who represents Lennox Lewis, said he will offer Riddick Bowe \$6 million (\$9.2 million) to fight Lewis in March or April, Reuters reported.

400 Olympic Dates Sold Out

The Associated Press
ATLANTA—The mail-order operation for Olympic tickets closes down after Friday, and organizers are plotting how to sell the remaining seats next year.

About 3.2 million tickets have been sold to 337,000 people since May—all through mail order. Seven million tickets were made available to the U.S. public.

"We're very pleased. That's a success any way you cut it," Scott Anderson, the top ticket official for the Atlanta games, said. "People want to go to the event of the century."

The Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games said 400 of the 546 ticketed sessions at the Summer Games are sold out, including almost all the marquee events. About 4 million seats were previously set aside for sponsors, international sales and VIPs.

After Friday, no more requests will be accepted until February, when orders will be taken by telephone. Over the next two

months, Anderson said, the committee will close mail-order accounts, finalize seating assignments and prepare for the launch of phone sales.

"We've still got plenty of seats to sell," Anderson said. "The challenge ahead is baseball, field hockey and soccer." These are the events for which many tickets remain.

The difficulty of selling soccer and baseball, relatively weak draws to begin with, is compounded by the fact that those two sports have multiple dates in large arenas.

Marketing programs narrowly aimed at selling baseball and soccer tickets are being developed, Anderson said, some in conjunction with Olympic sponsors.

"There will be some creative things," Anderson said.

Laurie Olsen, a committee spokeswoman, said: "It is possible customers will receive confirmations in time for Christmas, but it is not guaranteed."

A Rotten Year for Mascots

The Associated Press
ALL OF A sudden, it's open season on mascots. Whether it's a sign of the times or something more sinister, no one wearing a silly suit in the service of sport is safe anymore.

On Monday, a jury awarded \$100,000 to a 72-year-old man belly-bumped to the ground at a church carnival by the Phillie Phanatic. And the Phanatic got off that cheap only because he had a good lawyer.

"It's been a really, really, rotten year," said Dean Schoenewald, owner of Nashville-based Pro Mascot Services, Inc., the nation's only training center for professional fuzballs.

"There are more of us and we're being asked to do more," said Schoenewald, who worked as a mascot for a dozen franchises in a 16-year career. "More stunts, flashier routines, more involvement with the fans and the community," which means that "the opportunities for something to go wrong have increased as well."

"On top of that you've got two movies 'Ace Ventura' and 'I forget the other one' that have mascots getting slugged," he said. "Then there's that funny ad on ESPN where the mascot follows the guy into the parking lot just begging to get slugged."

"No wonder people are getting so brazen."

For example: The first weekend that a moose marked the second time the Oregon State mascot, Benny Beaver, got bashed.

"I love doing it," said Marri Hollen, the 5-foot-9 (1.75-meter), 130-pound (59-kilogram) woman inside the costume. "But I'm fed up with being hit."

Without warning, and just after Arizona scored the go-ahead touchdown, Hallee got smacked by the Wildcats tackle Frank Middleton, who stands 6-foot-5 and weighs 305 pounds.

Three weeks earlier, she lost her (costume) head and bruised her tailbone after

being shoved into a concrete wall by the 6-foot-6, 330-pound Terik Glenn of California. At least he had an excuse: Just before the attack, Benny had tap-tapped Glenn with an inflatable plastic hammer.

The way things have been going for the trade, Hollen probably considers herself lucky. In the span of few weeks, these events befall some of her colleagues.

• In the middle of a roller-blading stunt, the Seattle Mariners mascot, Moose, ran into a wall and broke an ankle. His consolation? He can claim it rallied Seattle to take the division series from the Yankees.

• The Cleveland Indians mascot, Slid-er, tore the anterior cruciate ligament in his knee falling six feet off an outfield wall. Unlike Moose, the injury may have hurt the team. Without Slid-er's manic cooing, the rest of the Indians, demoralized, lost the World Series to Atlanta.

• The University of Maine's mascot, Bananas the Bear, got punched in the head and stomach during a basketball game—by his own school.

• A Wild Wing, the Anaheim Mighty Ducks mascot, was seriously injured, though his costume was singed, when he failed to clear a wall of flames during a pregame show.

• The Miami Heat mascot, Burnie, is named in a \$1 million civil suit for yanking a fan out of her seat during a game. The whole episode would be good for a laugh, except that Burnie already has been convicted of assault in the same incident.

Will any or all this have a chilling effect?

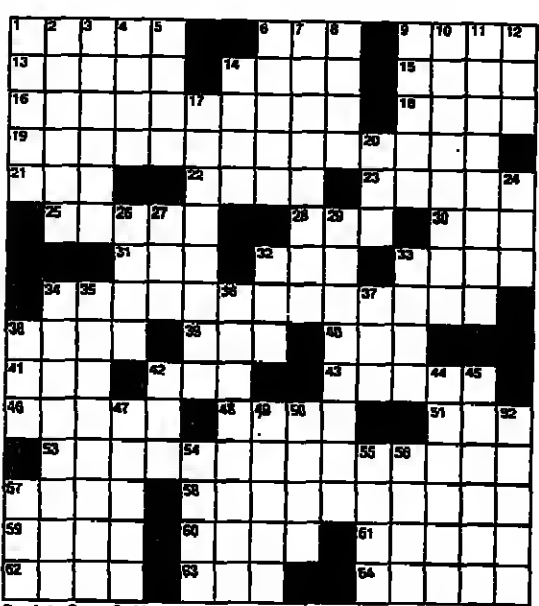
"I wouldn't think so," said Marc Zingari, a Philadelphia attorney who represented the Phillies baseball club in the legal battle involving the Phanatic.

"I'm not a mascot and I've never been in one of those suits," he added. "But we all know there are some people you can play jokes on and some you can't."

CROSSWORD

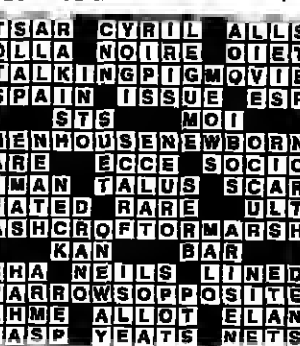
- ACROSS**
- 1 Psychoanalyst
 - 2 School subj.
 - 3 Word with ran
 - 4 Neighbor of Maui
 - 5 Put on the schedule
 - 6 Lovely tickler of song
 - 7 Worker's need
 - 8 "I" — c'est moi
 - 9 Start of a quote
 - 10 Cry of surprise
 - 11 Sign
 - 12 Braved
 - 13 Clipped
 - 14 Literary monogram
 - 15 Bustle
 - 16 Kimono sash
 - 17 Shave Jerry in "Love Story"
 - 18 Impasse
 - 19 Middle of the quote
 - 20 Impudent person
 - 21 Arrest
 - 22 Verb type: Abbr.
 - 23 Banking convenience
 - 24 Calendar abbr.
 - 25 See 42-Down
 - 26 Chubby
 - 27 Checker's "Rock"
 - 28 "Two Years Before the Mast" author
 - 29 Actress Peeples
 - 30 End of the quote
 - 31 "Go Tell Rhody"
 - 32 Most abominable
 - 33 50-Down membership
 - 34 Lady — of "Richard III"
 - 35 Moist
 - 36 Without thinking
 - 37 Nutritional fig.
 - 38 Word with rail or boy

- DOWN**
- 1 Miss — of "Dallas"
 - 2 Attacked suddenly
 - 3 Call forth
 - 4 Early hiker
 - 5 Slightest amount
 - 6 Quench
 - 7 Convincingly
 - 8 Topic of gossip
 - 9 Amphitheater part
 - 10 Intellectual
 - 11 Patronized, as an inn
 - 12 Meet starter
 - 13 Sink's alternative
 - 14 Sobriquet of Elizabeth I
 - 15 Commemorative for Billy Joe
 - 16 Spanish lord
 - 17 Women's rights crusader
 - 18 Lucrative
 - 19 Alfred Jerry farce — "Roi"
 - 20 Hissing
 - 21 Mass vestment
 - 22 Bering Sea Isle
 - 23 Looked for Hepplewhites
 - 24 Shared by all
 - 25 Southwest tip of England
 - 26 Numero —
 - 27 — volatile (waker-upper)
 - 28 With 43-Across, author of the quote
 - 29 Endow with rank
 - 30 Nap
 - 31 Tiny
 - 32 Range name
 - 33 Financial page abbr.
 - 34 September bloom
 - 35 Leg up for skiers
 - 36 1814-15 exile site
 - 37 Meadest money
 - 38 — live and breathe!



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Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 29



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SPORTS

2 Teams Skate to Lopsided Victories

The Associated Press
Talk about one-sided, how about the Colorado Avalanche against the New York Islanders? Or, better yet, the Pittsburgh Penguins against the Ottawa Senators.

Two of the best teams in hockey faced two of the worst

NHL ROUNDOUP

with predictable results Tuesday night — the Avalanche besting the Islanders, 7-3, and the Penguins routing the Senators, 7-2. "You know they have a lot of offensive firepower," Ottawa goaltender Mike Bales said of the Penguins, who lead the National Hockey League with 103 goals. "In a way, it's kind of fun to play against them because if you win, you're going to look good."

The Penguins lead the Northeast Division and are 16 points better than the last-place Senators, who are 0-10-1 in their last 11 games.

The Avalanche, meanwhile, extended their unbeaten streak to six (4-0-2) and lead the Pacific Division. The Islanders dropped are in the Atlantic Division cellar.

Markus Naslund scored three times, his first multiple-goal game in the NHL, as Pittsburgh beat visiting Ottawa.

Ottawa is winless since beating Hartford on Nov. 2. Jaromir Jagr had two goals and Mario Lemieux, the NHL's leading



It was all landing for Pittsburgh's Tomas Sandstrom, on the back of Ottawa's Sean Hill, after falling on a breakaway.

scorer, had three assists for the Penguins.

Naslund, the Penguins' No. 1 pick in the 1991 draft, now has 23 points in 21 games this season after having just 15 points in 85 games entering the year.

Avalanche 7, Islanders 3
Claude Lemieux's fifth career hat trick led a four-goal first period outburst, and Joe Sakic added two goals and an assist as Colorado won at New York.

Peter Forsberg had a goal and four assists and Andre Ko-

valenko also scored for the Avalanche, who have only lost once in their last 17 games.

Jocelyn Thibault made 25 saves for his third victory, allowing goals by Alexander Semak, Marty McInnis and Todd Bertuzzi. The Islanders' goaltender, Jamie McLennan, started his 10th straight game and didn't make it out of the first period.

"That line had a special night," the Avalanche's coach, Marc Crawford, said of

Lemieux, Forsberg and Valery Kamensky, who had three assists. "They were very much in synch."

Red Wings 3, Canadiens 2
In Detroit, Vyacheslav Kozlov had a goal and an assist, leading the Red Wings over Montreal.

The victory was the ninth in 10 games for Detroit, while Montreal is winless in its last three (0-2-1).

Chris Osgood made 25 saves for Detroit, while Patrick Roy stopped 33 shots for Montreal.

Jets 4, Maple Leafs 3
Alexei Zhamnov scored two goals, including the game-winner late in the third period, as the Jets defeated Toronto in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Blackhawks 5, Oilers 3
Murray Craven's second goal of the game powered Chicago to victory in Edmonton, Alberta.

Craven, who has six goals this season, scored from the corner in the second period, giving the Blackhawks a 4-2 lead and their eventual winning goal.

Salaries in Baseball Drop an Average of 5%

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The average baseball salary fell by \$57,497 in 1995. It was the first decline since 1987, when salaries dropped by \$66, and the first significant decline in 30 years.

The average salary was \$1,110,766, according to final figures made public Tuesday by the Major League Baseball Players Association at its annual meeting in Aventura, Florida. That was a 5 percent drop from the 1994 average of \$1,168,263.

Clubs spent more money on players — about \$924 million, an increase of \$15 million. And the New York Yankees became the first club with an average above \$2 million — \$2,000,271 — breaking the previous record, \$1,827,539, set by the Yankees last year.

But the average declined because there were far more players in the majors on Aug. 31, the last day before rosters expanded. While there were 762 players in the majors on Aug. 31, 1994, there were 824 on Aug. 31 this year. The increase was caused by more players on the disabled list.

This year's decline also was due to the huge increase in the number of rookies, caused by the teams' desire to reduce payrolls following the 232-day strike. There were 236 players with less than one year of major league service on Aug. 31 rosters, an increase of 100 from 1994.

Since the union began tracking salaries in 1967, the only previous decrease in the average was in 1987, when the average declined \$66, or 0.016 per

cent, to \$412,454. The median salary — the point at which an equal number of players make above and below the figure — fell 39 percent, from \$450,000 to \$275,000, according to calculations by management's Player Relations Committee.

Atlanta, which won its first World Series title, had the second-highest team average at \$1,917,599, according to the union figures.

Cincinnati was third at \$1,585,876, followed by Toronto at \$1,534,355, Baltimore at \$1,498,623 and Cleveland at \$1,493,959.

The eight teams that advanced to the playoffs all had average salaries among the top 13.

Montreal had the lowest average salary at \$411,142. The New York Mets' average dropped 61 percent to \$465,891 from \$1,193,288 in 1994. Minnesota's average declined 51 percent to \$535,536 from \$1,091,937.

The Player Relations Committee has not computed final average salaries, but on its list the Yankees should fall short of \$2 million.

The latest figures, which did not include bonuses for post-season awards, had the Yankees at \$1,960,351.

The players and the clubs differ on their figures because the union enhances the value of signing bonuses. The players' average salary for the 1995 season came to \$1,110,766. The incomplete PRC average was \$1,089,621 but will move closer to the players' average when the postseason bonuses are added.

TEAM WAGE BILLS

Team	1995	1994
N.Y. Yankees	\$2,000,271	\$1,827,539
Atlanta	\$1,917,599	\$1,726,350
Cincinnati	\$1,585,876	\$1,493,959
Toronto	\$1,534,355	\$1,379,409
Baltimore	\$1,498,623	\$1,411,274
Cleveland	\$1,493,959	\$1,366,957
Chicago White Sox	\$1,476,012	\$1,295,438
Seattle	\$1,369,979	\$1,012,599
Colorado	\$1,342,992	\$865,835
Chicago Cubs	\$1,274,100	\$877,554
Texas	\$1,264,712	\$1,022,554
Los Angeles	\$1,222,100	\$1,399,751
Boston	\$1,206,138	\$1,257,344
Houston	\$1,174,399	\$1,226,399
California	\$1,164,410	\$784,801
San Francisco	\$1,138,040	\$1,219,909
Oakland	\$1,071,543	\$1,142,354
Detroit	\$1,059,727	\$1,525,448
San Diego	\$947,051	\$1,634,224
St. Louis	\$924,852	\$1,058,476
Philadelphia	\$853,421	\$1,371,412
Florida	\$838,036	\$777,017
Pittsburgh	\$835,277	\$601,722
San Jose	\$824,168	\$722,643
Milwaukee	\$818,364	\$781,230
Minnesota	\$535,536	\$1,091,937
N.Y. Mets	\$465,891	\$1,193,288
Montreal	\$411,142	\$750,445

Average baseball salary as compiled by the Major League Baseball Players Association and the minimum salary. Includes adjustments for salary deferrals and signing bonuses.

Year	Minimum	Average
1967	\$4,000	\$19,000
1968	10,000	NA
1969	10,000	24,000
1970	12,000	29,200
1971	12,750	31,543
1972	13,500	34,972
1973	15,000	36,564
1974	15,000	40,829
1975	16,000	44,616
1976	16,000	48,000
1977	19,000	76,044
1978	21,000	98,876
1979	21,000	113,508
1980	30,000	142,756
1981	32,500	185,451
1982	32,500	241,497
1983	35,000	299,194
1984	40,000	326,408
1985	48,000	375,571
1986	48,000	412,520
1987	52,500	412,544
1988	62,500	497,254
1989	68,000	597,527
1990	100,000	823,498
1991	100,000	1,028,647
1992	100,000	1,076,089
1993	100,000	1,168,263
1994	100,000	1,110,766
1995	100,000	1,110,766

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	12	2	.857	0
Orlando	10	3	.769	1 1/2
Atlanta	8	3	.727	2 1/2
Washington	5	7	.417	6
New Jersey	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Charlotte	2	9	.182	8 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	11	3	.786	0
Indiana	8	5	.615	3
Charlotte	6	7	.462	5 1/2
Orlando	5	7	.417	5 1/2
Washington	5	10	.333	7 1/2
Indiana	3	9	.250	7 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	3	.786	0
Utah	11	4	.731	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	4	.636	5 1/2
Phoenix	7	7	.500	6
Denver	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Seattle	2	12	.143	9

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Carmelo	10	4	.714	0
Golden State	9	6	.600	1 1/2
Clippers	7	7	.500	3
Trail Blazers	6	6	.500	3
Lakers	7	7	.500	3
Rockets	7	7	.500	3
Utah	7	7	.500	3

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	12	2	.857	0
Golden State	10	3	.769	1 1/2
Clippers	8	3	.727	2 1/2
Trail Blazers	5	7	.417	6
Denver	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Seattle	2	9	.182	8 1/2

FOOTBALL

NFL STANDINGS

AFC

AFC EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
New England	12	2	0	.857	0
Buffalo	10	3	0	.769	1 1/2
Indianapolis	8	3	1	.727	2 1/2
Denver	5	7	0	.417	6
Pittsburgh	4	7	1	.364	6 1/2
Cincinnati	2	9	1	.182	8 1/2

AFC CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
San Diego	11	3	0	.786	0
Seattle	10	3	0	.769	1 1/2
Minnesota	8	3	1	.727	2 1/2
Green Bay	5	7	0	.417	6
Chicago	4	7	1	.364	6 1/2
Carolina	2	9	1	.182	8 1/2

AFC NORTH DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
Cleveland	11	3	0	.786	0
Pittsburgh	10	3	0	.769	1 1/2
Baltimore	8	3	1	.727	2 1/2
Indianapolis	5	7	0	.417	6
Denver	4	7	1	.364	6 1/2
Cincinnati	2	9	1	.182	8 1/2

AFC SOUTH DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
San Diego	11	3	0	.786	0
Seattle	10	3	0	.769	1 1/2
Minnesota	8	3	1	.727	2 1/2
Green Bay	5	7	0	.417	6
Chicago	4	7	1	.364	6 1/2
Carolina	2	9	1	.182	8 1/2

AFC WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	T	Pct	GB
San Diego	11	3	0	.786	0
Seattle	10	3	0	.769	1 1/2
Minnesota	8	3	1	.727	2 1/2
Green Bay	5	7	0	.417	6
Chicago	4	7	1	.364	6 1/2
Carolina	2	9	1	.182	8 1/2

BASEBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	12	2	.857	0
Orlando	10	3	.769	1 1/2
Atlanta	8	3	.727	2 1/2
Washington	5	7	.417	6
New Jersey	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Charlotte	2	9	.182	8 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	11	3	.786	0
Indiana	8	5	.615	3
Charlotte	6	7	.462	5 1/2
Orlando	5	7	.417	5 1/2
Washington	5	10	.333	7 1/2
Indiana	3	9	.250	7 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Portland	11	3	.786	0
Utah	11	4	.731	1 1/2
San Antonio	7	4	.636	5 1/2
Phoenix	7	7	.500	6
Denver	4	9	.308	6 1/2
Seattle	2	12	.143	9

PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
Carmelo	10	4	.714	0
Golden State	9	6	.600	1 1/2
Clippers	7	7	.500	3
Trail Blazers	6	6	.500	3
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TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Clippers	8	3	.727	2 1/2
Trail Blazers	5	7	.417	6
Denver	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Seattle	2	9	.182	8 1/2

BASEBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	12	2	.857	0
Orlando	10	3	.769	1 1/2
Atlanta	8	3	.727	2 1/2
Washington	5	7	.417	6
New Jersey	4	7	.364	6 1/2
Charlotte	2	9	.182	8 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

What's Eating Johnny Depp? Clues From Mr. Cool

admiration. "I'll tell you one thing. He was always cool."

Mother and Child Divided. Karen Doherty/Bravo

the Thanksgiving holiday. "I said, 'If I'm pregnant, I don't know it,'" Winfrey said. "I have put on some pounds because I am too tired to run eight miles a day."

□

Jerry Sue Huellweig, 64, who has worked in a factory for 29 years, won \$63.4 million in the Missouri lottery and the ability to retire six months early.

□

David Letterman's bosses at CBS want him to stop bad-mouthing the prime-time lineup. **Leslie Moonves**, president of CBS Entertainment, relayed his feelings to Letterman after the "Late Show" host took an on-air shot at CBS's decision to air two hours of prime-time skating. "I got a call from Les Moonves saying, 'Y'know, figure skating didn't do that badly for you, Dave,'" Letterman said. "I said, 'Great! I'll see you at the Ice Capades, Les.'"

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